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PREPARED BY
IDAHO STATE OFFICE
OFFICE OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



Dear Reader:

The enclosed Idaho Update 1991 contains facts, statistics, and program summaries for the Bureau of Land Management in Idaho for fiscal year 1991 (October 1, 1990 through September 30, 1991). I sincerely hope you are able to take the time to become familiar with the resources and programs on your public lands. I also invite you to go a step further and become personally involved in helping mold the future of this great asset.

Public lands bring different images to each of us, whether we use them for recreation, earn our livelihood out there, or just want to know they will be there for future generations. The BLM in Idaho welcomes and strongly solicits public involvement in our management. There are many formal channels for citizens to provide input — advisory boards and councils, steering committees, public meetings, and public comment opportunities. But there are also many informal ways to let us know what's on your mind. You are welcome to stop by any of our eleven offices throughout Idaho and visit with the staff there. Also, because we are a field-oriented agency, you will find our employees working throughout the state. I invite you to visit with them and share your thoughts on public land management.

I want to thank the many individuals, agencies, and interest groups who have worked with us in the past. Managing nearly 12 million acres of public land in Idaho is an exciting challenge. We look forward to facing that challenge with you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Delmar D. Vail". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Delmar" being more prominent than the last name "Vail".

Delmar D. Vail
State Director

TABLE OF CONTENTS



MANAGEMENT PROFILE

Bureau of Land Management Offices in Idaho	2
Idaho State Office Organization	3
History of the Public Lands	4
Legislation	5
Advisory Councils and Boards	6
Idaho Program Emphasis for Fiscal Year 1992	7
Federally Administered Lands in Idaho	9
Idaho County Acreage Summary	10

PLANNING

Resource Management Planning Process	12
Current Land-Use Plans	13

LANDS AND REALTY

Lands and Realty Program	16
Agricultural Development	17
Unauthorized Use	17
Land Sales	18
Recreation and Public Purposes	18
Land Exchange	19
State Indemnity Selections	20
Withdrawal Review	21
Public Land Title Records	22
Land Patents Issued	23
Land Appraisal	23
Appraisals Completed	23
Cadastral Survey	24
Cadastral Survey Accomplishments	25

MINERALS

Minerals Program	28
Locatable Minerals	29
Salable Minerals	31
Phosphate Leasing	31
Oil and Gas Leasing	33
Geothermal Leasing	34
Acquired Minerals Leasing	34

RECREATION

Recreation Program	36
Recreation Visits to the Public Lands	37
Developed Recreation Sites	38

Back Country Byways	39
Off-Road Vehicle Use	40
Rivers and Trails	41
Paleontology	42
Cultural Resources	43
Oregon Trail Sesquicentennial Celebration	44

FIRE MANAGEMENT AND RESOURCE PROTECTION

Fire Program	46
Five-Year Fire Statistics	46
Greenstripping	47
Law Enforcement and Resource Protection	48

FORESTRY

Forest Management	50
Forest and Woodland Statistics	51
Forest Product Sales	51
Forest Development	52
Forest Development Accomplishments	52

WILDLIFE

Wildlife Program	54
Wildlife Habitat Acreage	56
Fish Habitat	56
Big Game Populations	57
Restoring Winter Game Ranges in Southern Idaho	58
Cooperative Wildlife Management Areas	59
Snake River Birds of Prey Area	60
Raptor Research and Management	62
Salmon Recovery	64
Western Fish and Wildlife Staff	65

RANGE

Range Program	68
Livestock Grazing on BLM-Administered Lands in Idaho	70
Range Improvements on Public Lands	71
Wild Horse and Burro Management	72
Wild Horse and Burro Populations	73
Drought Planning	74
Experimental Stewardship	74

SPECIAL PROGRAMS AND ISSUES

Riparian Management	78
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	80
Wilderness Review	81
Wilderness Status - Idaho Public Lands	81
Thousand Springs/Chilly Slough Wetlands Conservation Project	82
Proposed Big Springs Training Range - Mountain Home Air Force Base	83
South Fork of the Snake River	84
Grasshopper-Mormon Cricket Monitoring and Control	85
Noxious Weed Control and Herbicide Use	86
Hazardous Materials	86
Research and Development	88
Soil, Water, and Air	88

HUMAN, FISCAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE RESOURCES

Number of Employees Statewide by General Program Type	90
Employees Assigned to Each Office	92
Recruitment	92
Employee Development	93
Volunteers	93
Equal Employment Opportunity	94
Data Administration	96
Modernization	96
Fiscal Year 1992 Funding	97
Idaho BLM Receipts - Five-Year Summary	98
Legislation Allocating BLM Receipts to State and Local Governments	99
Idaho BLM Receipts - Distribution to State and Local Governments	100
Receipts from Mineral Leasing - Distribution to Counties	101
Receipts from Grazing Fees - Distribution to Counties	102
Payments in Lieu of Taxes - Distribution to Counties	103

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS	106
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MANAGEMENT PROFILE



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT OFFICES IN IDAHO

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3948 Development Avenue
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JARBIDGE RESOURCE AREA

Gary Carson, Area Manager
2620 Kimberly Road
Twin Falls, Idaho 83301
Phone 736-2350

I-2 BURLEY DISTRICT OFFICE

Gerald L. Quinn, District Manager
Route 3, Box 1
Burley, Idaho 83318
Phone 678-5514

DEEP CREEK RESOURCE AREA

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138 S. Main
Malad City, Idaho 83252
Phone 766-4766

I-3 IDAHO FALLS DISTRICT OFFICE

Lloyd H. Ferguson, District Manager
940 Lincoln Road
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401
Phone 524-7500

POCATELLO RESOURCE AREA

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Federal Building
250 S. 4th Ave., Suite 172
Pocatello, Idaho 83201
Phone 236-6860

I-4 SALMON DISTRICT OFFICE

Roy S. Jackson, District Manager
P.O. Box 430
Salmon, Idaho 83467
Phone 756-5400

I-5 SHOSHONE DISTRICT OFFICE

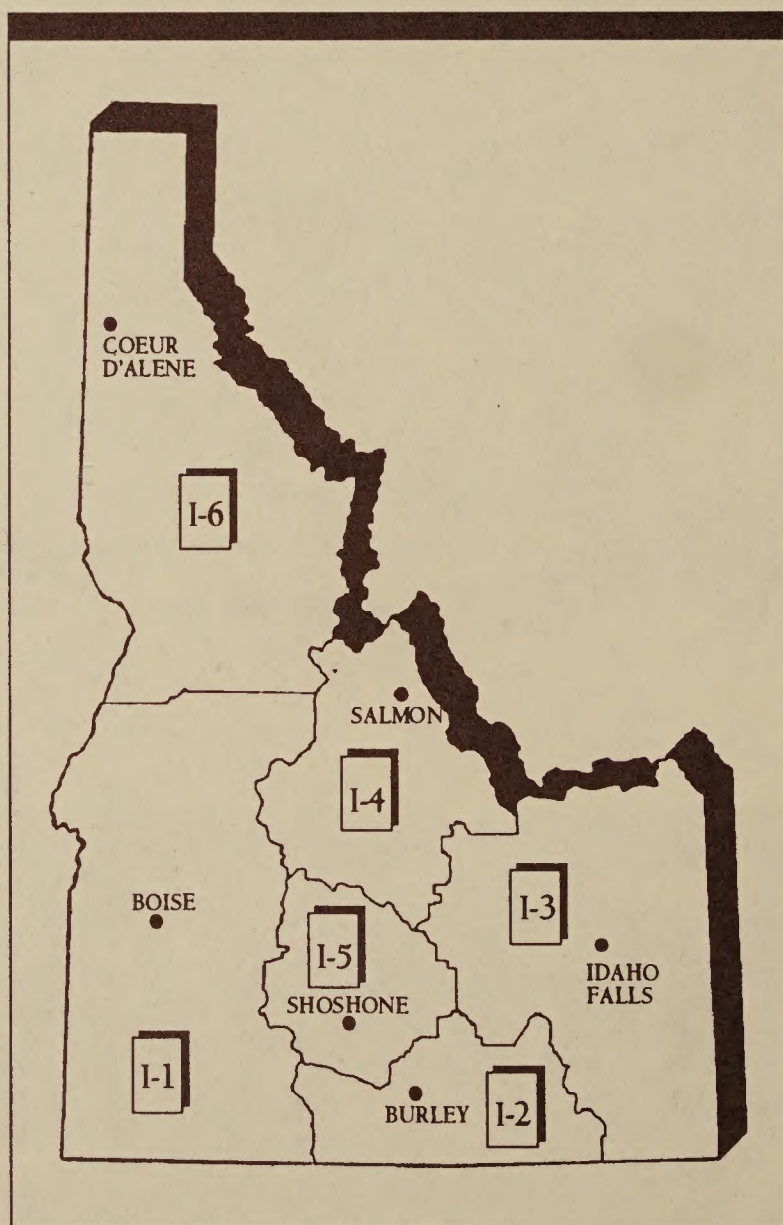
Mary Gaylord, District Manager
P.O. Box 2-B
400 West F Street
Shoshone, Idaho 83352
Phone 886-2206

I-6 COEUR D'ALENE DISTRICT OFFICE

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Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814
Phone 769-5000

COTTONWOOD RESOURCE AREA

Lanny Wilson, Area Manager
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Cottonwood, Idaho 83522
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IDAHO STATE OFFICE ORGANIZATION

OFFICE OF THE STATE DIRECTOR

State Director
Delmar D. Vail
384-3001

Associate State Director
Pieter J. Van Zanden
384-3002

EEO STAFF
Equal Employment Manager
Pamela A. Wood
384-3010

OFFICE OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
Deputy State Director
Jack W. Sept
384-3014

LAW ENFORCEMENT STAFF
Criminal Investigator
A. Daniel Hughes
384-3023

DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Deputy State Director
Bill R. LaVelle
384-3026

The Division of Mineral Resources is the principal staff to the State Director for minerals matters. The division is responsible for

developing and participating in a viable minerals program, involving functions such as conducting and overseeing mineral resource evaluations and validity determinations, promoting program excellence, and providing minerals expertise to users and other federal agencies. Actions are designed to encourage and facilitate development by private industry in an economically and environmentally sound manner.

DIVISION OF RENEWABLE RESOURCES

Deputy State Director
Richard Bastin
384-3056

The Division of Renewable Resources establishes statewide resource management policy, program direction, and priorities, and provides technical and procedural guidance, training, and assistance to field offices. It also has statewide responsibility for the implementation of the Bureau's land-use planning system and fire management activity plans and for ensuring that resource conservation is considered in resource management.

DIVISION OF OPERATIONS

Deputy State Director
Jerry L. Kidd
384-3101

The Division of Operations provides support in engineering design and construction; remote sensing/geographic information systems; cartography; cadastral survey; land status records; public information; law enforcement; trespass; road, trail, and structural maintenance; access; land appraisal; and lands policy and operations.

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION

Deputy State Director
Anna F. Steele
384-3220

The Division of Administration provides administrative support for employees; budget preparation and analysis; procurement of services, equipment, and supplies; property management; organizational planning; management systems; safety and training; payroll; office services; and information systems and communications.

HISTORY OF THE PUBLIC LANDS

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) today administers what remains of the nation's once vast land holdings — the public domain, which stretched from the Appalachian Mountains to the Pacific. The grand design in the early days of our country's history was to acquire federal land through various means and then to open the new land for exploration, settlement, and development in order to promote geographic and economic growth.

The General Land Office (GLO) was created in 1812 to manage the disposition of federal land, even as America's "Manifest Destiny" to span the continent continued to be fulfilled through acquisitions. By the mid-19th century, most land east of the Mississippi was settled and developed. However, the arid and rugged lands to the west remained largely unaltered by human influence.

In 1849, Congress created the Department of the Interior to oversee the challenges of western exploration and development. Passage of the Homestead Act in 1862 and the Mining Act in 1872

were further steps toward promoting the "go west" philosophy. The disposition phase peaked in 1890 when 123 Land Offices were in operation, disposing of federal land. Of the 1.8 billion acres of public land acquired by the United States, eventually two-thirds went to individuals, corporations, and the states. Of that remaining, much was set aside for national forests, wildlife refuges, national parks and monuments, and other public purposes, leaving BLM to manage some 272 million acres, as well as 570 million acres of mineral estate.

The political tide which had encouraged random settlement and development began to turn in 1934 when Congress passed the Taylor Grazing Act, which authorized the classification of land according to its best use and the rejection of applications for other uses. The Act also provided for regulation of livestock grazing on the public lands, and the Grazing Service was established to administer the new law.

Other conservation milestones occurred when the GLO was merged with the Grazing Service to create the Bureau of Land

Management (1946) and when the Classification and Multiple Use Act was passed (1964) calling for classification of federal lands for retention or disposal and for the multiple-use management of the lands that were retained.

However, the greatest shift in national attitudes toward the public lands was manifested in 1976 with passage of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA). That law became a formal national policy expression which said that the lands had public values for conservation as well as production and that for the most part they should be retained in federal ownership and managed for multiple uses.

FLPMA transformed the BLM from its former custodial role to an agency with an official mandate for the full gamut of professional resource management. It also promoted greater public involvement in decision-making. The result is more effective management with a tone of partnership between the federal agency, the state and local units of government that are involved, and the local people who use and enjoy the land and its resources.

LEGISLATION

The public domain land of the United States is managed by the Bureau of Land Management under various laws passed by Congress. BLM's primary authority for managing the public lands comes from the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. Following is the major legislation which affects public land management:

1872 General Mining Law

1877 Desert Land Act

1894 Carey Act

1906 Antiquities Act

1920 Mineral Leasing Act

1926 Recreation & Public Purposes Act*

1934 Taylor Grazing Act

1935 Historic Sites Act

1947 Acquired Land Mineral Leasing Act

1947 Materials Disposal Act

1954 Multiple Mineral Development Act

1955 Surface Rights Determination Act

1960 Reservoir Salvage Act

1964 Classification & Multiple Use Act

1964 Wilderness Act

1966 National Historic Preservation Act

1968 Intergovernmental Cooperation Act

1968 Wild & Scenic River Act

1968 Unintentional Trespass Act

1970 National Environmental Policy Act

1970 Geothermal Steam Act

1970 Land & Water Conservation Fund Act

1971 Clean Air Act

1971 Federal Water Pollution Control Act

1971 Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act

1973 Rare & Endangered Species Act

1974 Archaeology & Historic Preservation Act

1974 Forest & Rangeland Renewable Resources Act

1974 Sikes Act

1975 Federal Coal Leasing Act

1976 Payments In Lieu of Taxes Act

1976 Federal Land Policy and Management Act

1977 Surface Mining Control & Reclamation Act

1978 Public Rangelands Improvement Act

1988 Federal Land Exchange Facilitation Act

1990 Administrative Dispute Resolution Act

1991 Intermodal State Transportation Efficiency Act

**Amendments in 1954, 1959, 1960, 1966, and 1988 all affect public land management.*

ADVISORY COUNCILS AND BOARDS

Public involvement is a key factor in BLM planning and land-use decisions. The Bureau solicits comments and recommendations from individuals, organizations, interest groups, and political representatives, using to advantage the wide range of knowledge and experience available from public sources.

In addition, BLM managers seek advice and recommendations from national and district advisory councils and district grazing advisory boards. Regulations governing citizen advisory councils have been published under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Public Law 92-463) and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (Public Law 94-579).

The National Public Lands Advisory Council is made up of 21 members, two of whom are currently from Idaho. The council is charged with advising BLM on the development of regulations for carrying out the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), as

well as on policies and programs of a national scope related to resources and uses of public lands under BLM jurisdiction.

All six Idaho BLM districts have multiple-use advisory councils that provide representative citizen counsel and advice about resource management planning and development of programs and activities concerning retention, disposal, and use of public lands and resources under their jurisdiction. Members of each 10-person council are appointed to serve 3-year staggered terms.

Individuals were appointed this year to fill terms that expire December 31, 1994.

Under Section 403 of FLPMA, grazing advisory boards were established in the Boise, Burley, Idaho Falls, Salmon, and Shoshone BLM Districts in Idaho. The Coeur d'Alene District is not authorized a grazing board under the acreage limitations of the Act. The FLPMA authorization for the grazing advisory boards expired on December 31, 1985.

Renewal of the boards (with expanded membership to include interests other than livestock) was one of the provisions of the Omnibus Rangelands Legislation drafted in early summer of 1985, but Congress did not act on that bill. Two-year temporary authorizations have been filed by the Secretary of the Interior since 1985, and the current charter expires April 25, 1994. Advisory board recommendations are vital to expenditure of range improvement funds that are channeled through the boards.

By including advisory board/council recommendations in Bureau decisions, we can better serve the needs of our publics. Citizen involvement in decision making has traditionally been and will continue to be an important component of BLM's management process. Advisory boards and councils provide a means of obtaining representative citizen input on major programs and issues.

IDAHO PROGRAM EMPHASIS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1992

LANDS AND REALTY

- Maintain a viable state and private exchange program with emphasis on consolidating federal lands and acquiring valuable wetlands, wildlife habitat and recreational areas.
- Meet the needs of the public on authorized uses of public land, particularly in the areas of rights-of-way, permits, leases, and rentals.
- Reduce the state agricultural unauthorized use compliance backlog.
- Continue withdrawal collection effort for the Automated Land and Mineral Record System (ALMRS).

- Continue to reduce Desert Land Entry (DLE) backlog.
- Maintain Recreation and Public Purposes (R&PP) cases on a pipeline basis.
- Complete processing all Bureau of Reclamation withdrawal review cases.

MINERALS

- Readjust phosphate leases.
- Update and maintain Solid Leasable Minerals System (SLMS) records and implement SLMSII.
- Conduct inspection and enforcement and product verification of mining operations for leasable minerals on federal land in the Idaho Falls District.
- Hold competitive oil and gas lease sales quarterly.
- Improve compliance/reclamation on 3809 surface management cases.
- Emphasize independent production verification for leasable and salable minerals.

RECREATION

- Emphasize implementation of Recreation 2000 initiative.
- Coordinate the three-state BLM and State of Idaho involvement in the Oregon Trail Sesquicentennial celebration.
- Upgrade existing facilities at developed recreation sites in response to increased visitor usage.
- Assure compliance of activities and programs under the Special Recreation Permit process.
- Increase the use of volunteers and contributed funds to permit the promotion of recreation opportunities on BLM lands corresponding to the state's increased tourism promotions.

**FIRE MANAGEMENT
AND RESOURCE
PROTECTION**

- Continue cooperative greenstripping research, including on-the-ground projects in two Idaho districts as well as in Oregon, Nevada, and Utah.

FORESTRY

- Emphasize completion of reforestation backlog.
- Offer for public sale 13.5 million board feet (MMBF) of timber. Emphasize salvage of insect-killed timber in southeast Idaho. Proceed with on-the-ground activities to carry out Wildlife 2000 programs. Give priority to completing Coeur d'Alene District's Fish & Wildlife 2000 plan and begin implementation of other district plans.

WILDLIFE

- Complete planned inventories, monitoring, and protection of habitat for threatened and endangered species.
- Continue efforts toward long-term protection of the Snake River Birds of Prey Area and emphasis on the mission of the newly established Raptor Research Technical Assistance Center.
- Continue wildlife habitat restoration programs on burned rangelands in the Boise and Shoshone Districts.
- Meet BLM's commitments to the salmon recovery effort.

RANGE

- Conduct rangeland monitoring and complete Analysis, Interpretation, and Evaluation (AIEs) to meet the timeframes for issuing agreements or decisions and implementing grazing adjustments.
- Conduct gathering of excess wild horses in the Salmon District.
- Emphasize riparian management in accordance with the state strategy.
- Take actions necessary to make grazing adjustments for protecting the vegetation resource during the current drought.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS AND ISSUES

- Bring BLM programs into conformance with the Clean Water Act and State of Idaho water quality programs.
- Emphasize development of state grants program, including the Intermodal State Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA).
- Conduct water quality monitoring of Idaho "Stream Segments of Special Concern" and other priority waters.
- Complete all hazardous materials preliminary assessment studies in order to allow the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to make a determination on further action requirements.
- Increase proactive approach to hazardous materials management by increasing public affairs and law enforcement participation in site removals and studies.
- Continue development and completion of research projects to resolve new resource issues.

■ Coordinate the standard grasshopper control program work with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). Continue the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) demonstration project in the Boise, Burley, Idaho Falls, and Shoshone Districts.

■ Continue the IPM grasshopper rangelands component study (Division of Resources and Shoshone District) with APHIS.

HUMAN, FISCAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE RESOURCES

- Continue implementing Bureau and state records policy and procedure and standardization of Bureau and state corporate data.
- Continue program and office automation initiatives.
- Pursue initiatives that enhance recruitment and manage Idaho positions, focusing on a diversified Workforce 2000.

■ Emphasize cooperative initiatives with Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU), Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities (HACU), and Native American Colleges and Universities (NACU) sponsorships.

■ Enhance human resource management training for managers, supervisors, and other employees.

■ Educate managers and other employees on Total Quality Management (TQM) techniques and procedures.

■ Continue transition into automated support for management of lands and resources through implementation of the Modernization program.

■ Educate managers and employees on safety requirements.

IDAHO COUNTY ACREAGE SUMMARY

COUNTIES	ACRES ¹	BLM LAND	COUNTIES	ACRES ¹	BLM LAND
Ada	675,200	191,893	Gem	360,064	72,093
Adams	873,408	54,295	Gooding	467,712	244,849
Bannock	712,448	82,528	Idaho	5,430,528	93,319
Bear Lake	621,696	41,038	Jefferson	700,864	188,809
Benewah	496,640	15,721	Jerome	383,936	86,757
Bingham	1,340,672	300,761	Kootenai	796,928	10,227
Blaine	1,692,736	796,272	Latah	689,088	813
Boise	1,217,600	31,745	Lemhi	2,921,152	579,445
Bonner	1,112,064	11,829	Lewis	306,624	7,526
Bonneville	1,195,904	85,332	Lincoln	771,584	574,869
Boundary	812,032	4,636	Madison	301,824	6,395
Butte	1,429,056	577,793	Minidoka	486,208	165,803
Camas	688,000	119,810	Nez Perce	543,424	18,872
Canyon	377,472	9,846	Oneida	768,256	269,935
Caribou	1,130,304	67,816	Owyhee	4,914,176	3,625,415
Cassia	1,642,624	516,356	Payette	260,800	66,052
Clark	1,129,408	341,615	Power	899,648	228,527
Clearwater	1,575,424	12,677	Shoshone	1,685,760	70,100
Custer	3,152,384	813,048	Teton	288,256	6,080
Elmore	1,969,792	530,313	Twin Falls	1,232,064	545,467
Franklin	425,920	15,493	Valley	2,354,048	5,093
Fremont	1,194,752	141,823	Washington	932,096	220,337
			TOTALS	52,960,576	11,859,423

¹County Profiles of Idaho - 1992 (Idaho Department of Commerce, Economic Development Division)

FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED LANDS IN IDAHO

AGENCY	ACRES
Bureau of Land Management	11,859,423 acres
Forest Service	20,437,559*
National Park Service	97,296*
Department of Energy	571,082*
Bureau of Indian Affairs	32,632*
Fish & Wildlife Service	40,925*
Bureau of Reclamation	482,912*
Air Force	111,110*
Corps of Engineers	61,211*
Agricultural Research Service	33,110*
TOTAL FEDERAL LAND AREA:	33,727,260
TOTAL IDAHO LAND AREA:	52,960,576

*County Profiles of Idaho - 1992 (Idaho Department of Commerce, Economic Development Division)



RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANNING PROCESS

BACKGROUND

The public lands contain a diversity of resources that provide benefits to the people of the United States: watershed, fish and wildlife habitat, scenery and open spaces, cultural resources, wild horses and burros, timber, minerals and energy, forage for domestic livestock, and opportunities for a wide variety of recreational activities. The public lands also serve needs of local communities for growth and development, provide rights-of-way for public utilities, and may be available for agriculture and other purposes serving the national interest, including public sale or exchange.

Growing populations, technology, and expanding economic demands are increasing pressures on the public lands. Responding to these pressures, Congress enacted the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) directing BLM to prepare comprehensive land-

use plans for the management of the public lands. These are called resource management plans, or RMPs.

THE PROCESS

The resource management planning process is prescribed by regulation (43 CFR 1600) and includes the following steps: identification of issues, development of planning criteria, inventory of data and collection of information, analysis of the management situation, formulation of alternatives, estimation of effects, selection of a preferred alternative, selection of the resource management plan, and monitoring and evaluation. The process incorporates the environmental analysis requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Public involvement is an integral part of the Bureau's planning process. The public is encouraged to help determine the scope of the planning effort, identify the significant issues and establish the appropriate use of the public

lands. In order to ensure that its land use plans are consistent with the plans, policies, and programs of other federal agencies, state and local governments, and Indian tribes, the Bureau coordinates and consults with those agencies during the planning process.

Resource management planning is a dynamic process. An RMP is prepared on the basis of a 10-15-year planning horizon. A plan may be amended or revised if conditions change or new information becomes available. Existing land use plans will be maintained as long as they provide sound guidance for resource management activities.

Prior to passage of FLPMA, the Bureau prepared land use plans called Management Framework Plans, or MFPs. The MFPs are being replaced by RMPs as the older plans become outdated. The following two tables list the current MFPs and RMPs:

CURRENT MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLANS (MFPs)

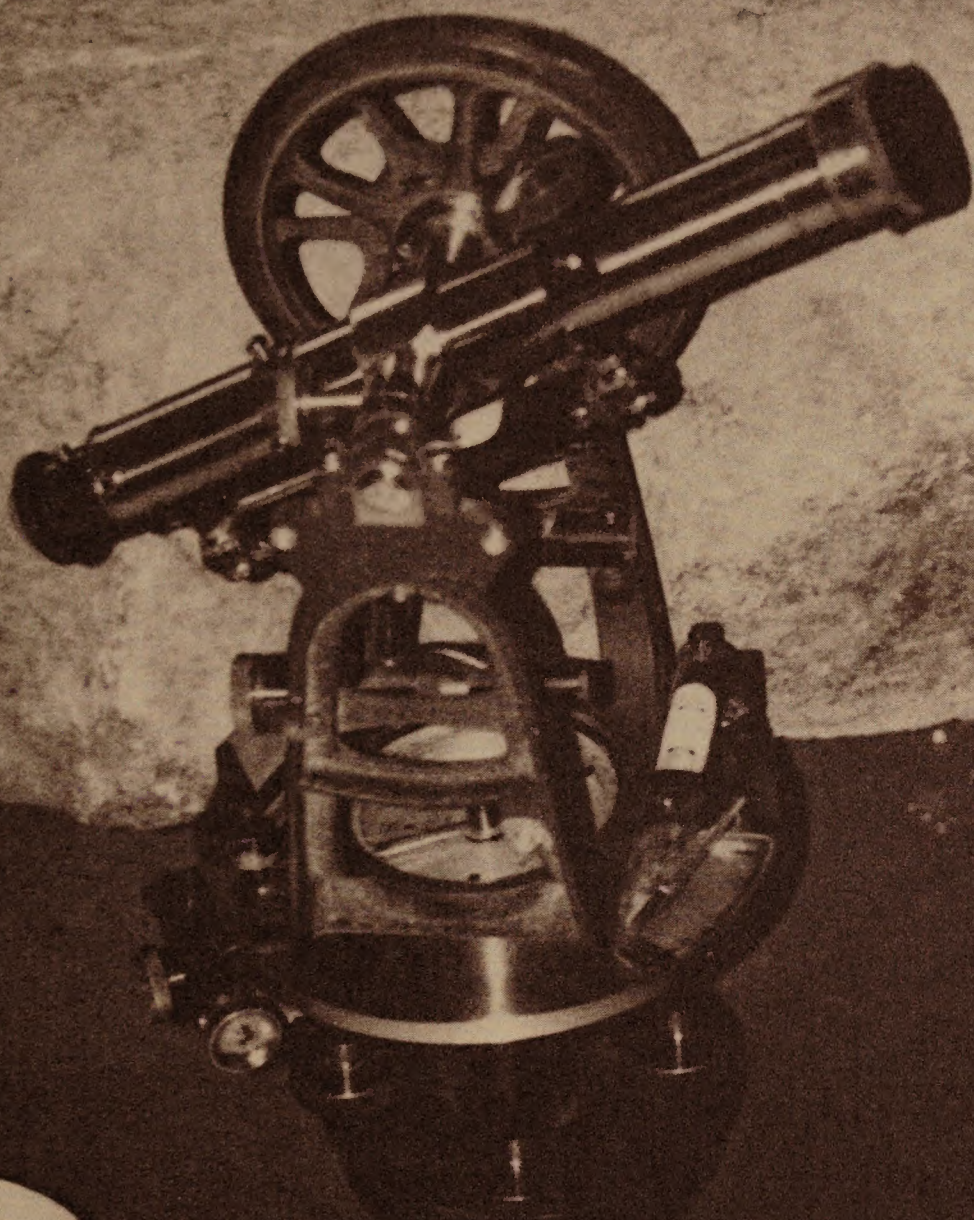
DISTRICT	PLANNING UNIT	PUBLIC LAND ACRES	APPROVAL DATE
Boise	Owyhee	1,014,000	May 1981
	Bruneau	1,504,000	June 1983
	Kuna	405,000	June 1983
Burley	Malad	332,000	Feb 1981
	Twin Falls	231,000	Sept 1982
Idaho Falls	Little Lost-Birch Creek	334,000	June 1981
	Big Desert	1,162,000	Oct 1981
	Big Lost	199,000	Dec 1983
Salmon	Challis	321,000	July 1979
	Ellis-Pahsimeroi	374,000	Sept 1982
	Mackay	112,000	Jan 1984
Shoshone	Magic	27,000	June 1975
	Bennett Hills	440,000	July 1976
	Timmerman	113,000	July 1976
	Sun Valley	246,000	Dec 1981
Coeur d'Alene	Chief Joseph	132,000	Nov 1981
	Emerald Empire	117,000	Nov 1981
TOTAL ACRES:		7,063,000	

CURRENT RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS (RMPs)

DISTRICT	PLANNING UNIT	PUBLIC LAND ACRES	APPROVAL DATE
Boise	Jarbridge	1,690,000	Mar 1987
	Cascade	488,000	Jul 1988
Burley	Cassia	476,000	Jan 1985
	Monument*	254,000	Apr 1985
Idaho Falls	Medicine Lodge	649,000	Nov 1985
	Pocatello	265,000	Jan 1988
Salmon	Lemhi	459,000	Apr 1987
Shoshone	Monument*	925,000	Apr 1985
TOTAL ACRES:		5,206,000	

**Because of a subsequent realignment of district boundaries, the area covered by the Monument RMP is now in two districts.*

LANDS AND
REALTY



PUBLICATIONS.

PRACTICE

INSTRUCTION

TRAVERSE TABLES

COMPUTED TO 4 PLACES DECIMALS FOR EVERY OF ANGLE
UP TO 100 OF DISTANCE

FOR THE USE OF

SURVEYORS AND ENGINEERS

RICHARD LLOYD GURDEN

COMMISSIONED AUTHENTICATED WORKMAN

OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES AND VICTORIA

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LANDS AND REALTY PROGRAM

LANDS AND REALTY

The Bureau of Land Management manages approximately 12 million acres of public land in the State of Idaho. Through the lands and realty program, BLM provides permits, leases, and rights-of-way to the public to use public lands and consolidates, exchanges, or adjusts landownership to meet the needs of BLM public and private interests.

BLM's primary authority for realty actions comes from the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. Other major legislation is listed on page 4.



Realty program goals are to:

- Enhance public access to public lands.
- Consolidate ownership of public lands to protect areas of high value to the public, improve resource management, and reduce management costs.

- Acquire, exchange, and dispose of lands to meet specific management objectives.
- Lease or convey lands to state and local governments for recreation and public purposes.
- Withdraw lands to protect resources
- Prevent unauthorized use of public lands.

- Provide rights-of-way for energy and mineral development, timber production, transportation systems, and communication sites.
- Maintain the public land records.
- Monitor the use of public lands for authorized landfills and dumps.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Southern Idaho public lands contain some of the last remaining federal lands in the west that have potential for agricultural development under the authority of the Desert Land Act and Carey Act. There are approximately

124 Desert Land Act filings and 22 Carey Act filings on public lands in Idaho, most of which are in BLM's Boise District. Idaho BLM processes approximately 40 Desert Land

Act applications per year. Due to the current adverse economic climate and lack of water availability, very few applications are expected to result in authorization for development.

UNAUTHORIZED USE

Unauthorized agricultural use of public land in Idaho has been a long-standing BLM problem because workforce constraints have precluded a long-term abatement and resolution program. Idaho's current inventory shows 432 suspected cases of unauthorized agricultural use. Traditionally, the average

size of unauthorized agricultural use has been approximately five acres, and a majority of unauthorized use has been unintentional by an adjoining private landowner. Thirty cases of suspected unauthorized use for rights-of-way and ten of occupancy have

been inventoried on public lands in Idaho. Idaho processes annually 175 cases of agricultural, 200 cases of right-of-way, and 5 cases of occupancy unauthorized use. Revenue is collected from unauthorized users of public land.

FISCAL YEAR 1991 UNAUTHORIZED USE COLLECTIONS		
Type of Cases	Number	Amount
Agriculture	4	\$20,242.06
Occupancy	2	250.00
Right-of-Way	23	3,478.79

LAND SALES

LANDS AND REALTY

Public lands administered by BLM can be sold under Section 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act if certain conditions exist. BLM in Idaho will continue to offer land for sale to meet existing and future community needs and to resolve special management situations.

During FY 1991, BLM offered for sale ten individual parcels of public land totaling 400 acres. Nine parcels, totaling 368 acres, were actually sold.

PUBLIC LAND SOLD

FY 1987	858 acres
FY 1988	1,123 acres
FY 1989	467 acres
FY 1990	339 acres
FY 1991	368 acres

RECREATION & PUBLIC PURPOSES

Recognizing the strong public need for a nationwide system of parks and other recreational and public purpose areas, Congress amended the Recreation and Public Purposes (R&PP) Act in 1954. The amendment authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, under specified conditions, to sell or lease public lands to state and

local governments for recreation and public purposes and to qualified nonprofit organizations for public and quasi-public purposes, including recreation, education, and health.

Under the R&PP Act, BLM can lease or transfer title to certain

qualified organizations for recreation, education, and health purposes. Since 1954, Idaho BLM has issued 79 leases involving 6,662 acres and has patented 19,355 acres.

During FY 1991, Idaho BLM issued one patent for 160 acres.

LAND EXCHANGE

Under Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, BLM is authorized to exchange public lands for privately owned land when the exchange serves a definite public interest. In FY 1991, Idaho exchanged 5,761 acres of public land for 5,915 acres of private land. These exchanges resulted in the agency acquiring private lands with unique resource values, such as riparian, wetland, recreation, etc.



LANDS AND REALTY

Idaho BLM has also developed an exchange program with the State of Idaho's Department of Lands. The program allows both agencies

to consolidate ownership and to acquire lands that maximize the respective agency's mission. Idaho BLM and the state have a goal of

processing approximately 30,000 acres each year. However, recent budget reductions have resulted in a limited exchange program.

PRIVATE EXCHANGES					
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
BLM (Offered)	2,173	2,441	3,934	5,640	5,761
Private (Selected)	2,160	3,675	1,672	3,740	5,915
STATE EXCHANGES					
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
BLM (Offered)	17,287	0	46,262	0	7,550
State (Selected)	34,640	0	42,330	0	4,810

STATE INDEMNITY SELECTIONS

LANDS AND REALTY

Under the Admissions Act of July 3, 1890, the State of Idaho was granted certain endowments in the form of federal lands. For common school purposes, the state was granted sections 16 and 36 in each township. Sometimes the lands in these sections had encumbrances and were not available to vest with the state. These lands were then used as the basis or as "base" to provide other lands selected by the state as indemnity for their lost lands. Below is a compilation of the indemnity program's current acreage.

	<u>ACRES (rounded)</u>
Total common school grant to the State of Idaho	3,039,000
Acreage granted in place	1,839,881
Total acreage of the school grant due the State because of various land status situations	1,199,119
Total acreage of lost land selected (used) by the state	1,194,162
TOTAL BASE REMAINING	4,957

The total remaining base of 4,957 acres is currently selected by the state under three applications to satisfy their indemnity. The status of these entitlement lands is as follows:

	<u>ACRES (rounded)</u>
1. Non-mineral entitlement lands within the Crystal Lake Wilderness Study Area (WSA). This WSA has been recommended as non-suitable for Wilderness. Congress will make the final decision on status.	1,880
2. Entitlement lands located in the Coeur d'Alene District, for which mineral status has not yet been assigned.	1,461
3. Entitlement lands located in the Boise, Shoshone, and Coeur d'Alene Districts for which mineral status has not yet been assigned.	1,616
TOTAL ACRES BASE REMAINING	4,957

WITHDRAWAL REVIEW

Withdrawals (public lands withheld from operation of some or all of the public land laws) are being reviewed according to an eight-year schedule prepared and periodically revised in cooperation with the federal agencies involved. A similar processing schedule for waterpower withdrawals has been prepared since the decentralization of the waterpower program to individual states. Under the provisions of Section 204(L) of FLPMA, 560 withdrawals involving approximately 1.3 million acres were subject to review at the beginning of the review program.

Approximately 24 remaining withdrawals involving 213,183 acres of public land are subject to review in Idaho. Review action has been completed on 136 withdrawals administered by BLM and 400 administered by other agencies. Overall, the review of 204(L) cases (those that involve closures to the mining or mineral leasing laws) in Idaho is about 95 percent complete. Review action has also been completed on approximately 8.9 million acres of lands classified under the Classification and Multiple Use (C&MU) Act. Publication to terminate withdrawal of the final 3,666,700 acres reviewed under C&MU was accomplished in FY 1989.

REMAINING 204(L) WITHDRAWAL REVIEWS BY AGENCY (As of 9/30/91)

Agency	Individual Withdrawal Orders	Approx. Acreage
Reclamation	11	36,018
Corps of Engineers	3	104,371
FERC/BLM (Power Sites)	10*	72,794
TOTALS	24	213,183

* Fifty-eight additional cases to be reviewed under Departmental Manual 603, which involve no closure to the mining or mineral leasing laws or statutory review deadline.

By the end of FY 1992, withdrawal review field work for 204(L) cases will essentially be complete except for plan amendments which must be made to accommodate all withdrawal termination actions. Accordingly, emphasis in FY 1993 will shift to the completion of plan amendments at the district level and to the completion of public land

order drafts, summary reports, and withdrawal packages at the State Office level for congressional review. National directives call for 40 percent of all withdrawal packages that will go forward to Congress to be completed by the end of FY 1993 and the remainder by the end of FY 1995.

REVENUE DERIVED FROM REALTY PROGRAM

LANDS AND REALTY

The public lands and their resources are a source of significant revenue for the federal government, the State of Idaho, and local communities. In FY 1991, the realty program generated \$517,957 in revenue.

Rights-of-Way	\$231,722
Rent of Land	56,485
Sale of Land and Materials	74,524
Other Sources	155,226

PUBLIC LAND TITLE RECORDS

Idaho BLM maintains the public land title records for all federal agencies in Idaho. In 1982, BLM began to automate those records. The system is referred to as the Automated Land and Mineral Record System (ALMRS). Currently the system consists of three major components: *legal land description*, *status collection*, and *case recordation*.

The Idaho State Office has completed the recordation of *legal land descriptions* to provide a base for future development of the automated system. This land description describes a parcel of land as depicted on the official cadastral survey plats. This data defines land so that the description can be recorded and further developed to eventually be graphically displayed.

The *status collection* effort began in July 1986. This includes the abstracting and verification of data,

including patents, classifications, warranty deeds, withdrawals, etc. Abstracting and verification of transfer cases was completed in early 1990. Cleanup of title transfer cases and the abstraction of withdrawals will continue through 1992. "Cleanup" consists of bringing previously abstracted data into conformance with the most current standards and correcting data errors. Integration of the status collection and legal land description data bases is under way in preparation for the target system.

Computer terminals with read-only capability are now available to the public for use with *case recordation*, through SCAN (Simplified Case Access Network). Case recordation is the automation of land and leasable mineral cases. Standards for these case types were finalized in 1988 through 1990. District and state office personnel are in the middle

of a four-year process to bring the case recordation system up to these standards.

The ALMRS data bases are proposed to be integrated and should have graphics capabilities in the target system by mid-1994 to 1995.

Long-range future action plans anticipate the use of this target system by all federal land and resource agencies as well as users of the public lands.

Information in case recordation is available in various formats for use by the public and Bureau personnel. Data can be retrieved by proprietor name, legal land description, serial number, category/case type, case disposition, action code, or pending

action. Data from all states can be retrieved and printed in any BLM state or district office. This capability can reduce the time needed for receiving information either by mail or by traveling to individual offices.

During FY 1991, 35 land patents were issued involving 16,259.83 acres.

LAND PATENTS ISSUED (FY 91)

TYPE	NO.	ACRES
Desert Land	6	1,491.00
Public Sale	9	368.10
Mineral	1	12.50
Recreation and Public Purposes	1	160.00
Private and State Exchanges	9	13,310.00
Forest Exchanges	1	110.00
Indian Fee *	5	797.87
Omitted Lands	3	10.36
TOTAL	35	16,259.83

* Majority are Undivided Interest Fee Patents

LANDS AND REALTY

LAND APPRAISAL

The Idaho BLM appraisal staff appraises all types of property, from cow pastures and timber land to highway interchanges, recreation property, and geothermal rights. These appraisals and other information relating to real estate values support a variety of BLM programs. The purpose of

the appraisals is to assess the fair market value of public lands in Idaho so that BLM can buy or sell land, exchange land with private individuals or other government entities, grant site-specific rights-of-way, resolve trespass situations, lease land for special uses, grant

or acquire easements, and a variety of other purposes. Many of the exchanges and acquisitions are in support of the Recreation and Wildlife 2000 programs.

APPRAISALS COMPLETED (FY 91)

District	Easement	Private Exchange	Public Sale	Right-of-Way	Comm. Sites	Acquisitions	Misc.	Total
Boise	0	9	3	2	3	2	15	34
Burley	7	0	0	0	1	0	5	13
Idaho Falls	1	24	1	1	3	6	2	38
Salmon	0	4	3	0	0	5	1	13
Shoshone	3	18	2	4	3	3	0	33
Coeur d'Alene	6	15	1	0	0	5	1	28
TOTAL	17	70	10	7	10	21	24	159

CADASTRAL SURVEY

LANDS AND REALTY

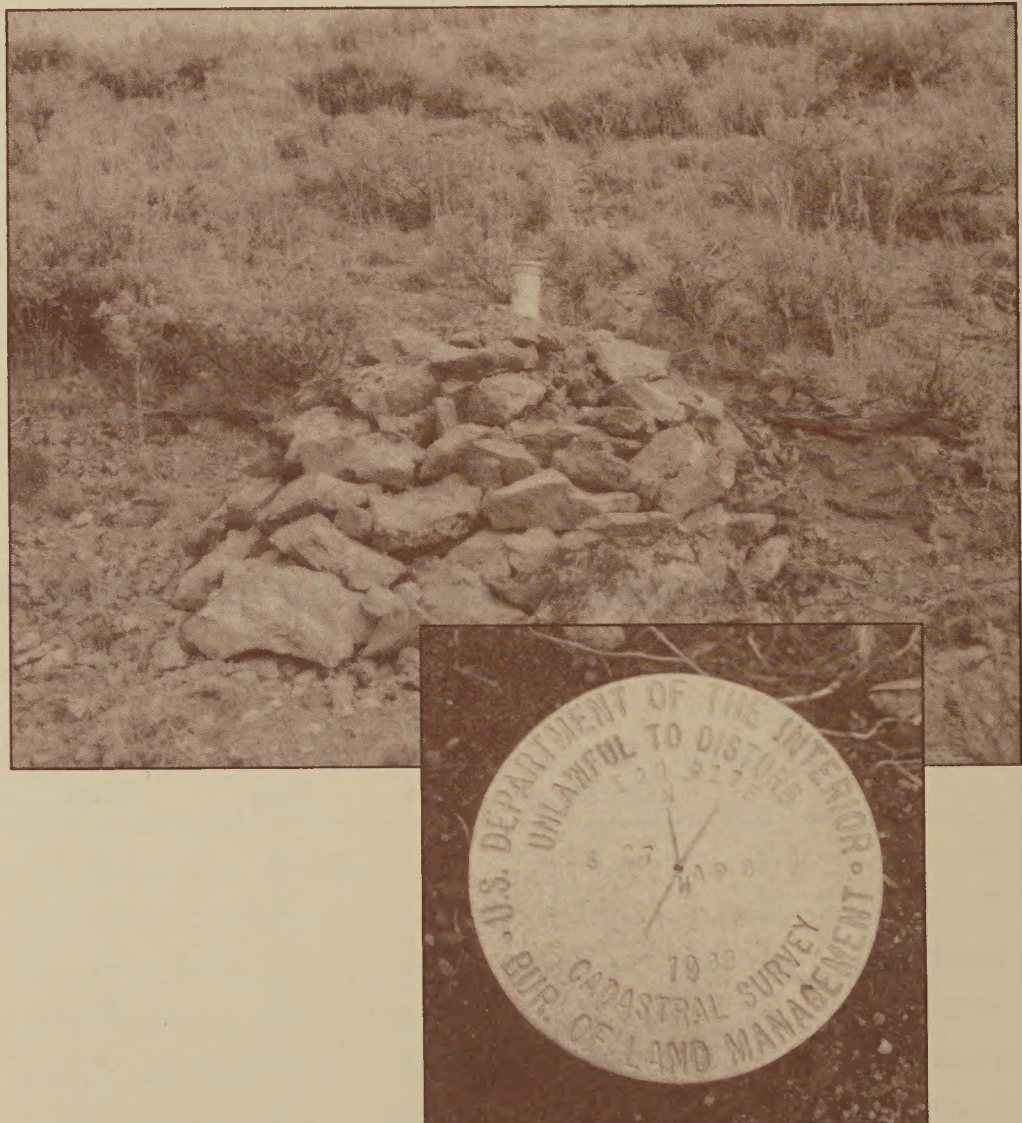
Cadastral survey* is basic to all BLM programs and is the unique responsibility of the BLM on federal lands, whether administered by BLM or other federal agencies. The program is essential for public land sales, exchanges and transfers, easement acquisitions, energy development, timber sales, rights-of-way, and abatement of unauthorized uses of federal lands.

In Idaho, cadastral surveys are executed each year based upon the needs and at the request of the districts and various federal agencies. Cadastral surveys relate to land boundaries and are made to create units suitable for management or to define limits of title. Land boundaries are monumented on the ground based upon original surveys** and are documented in the approved survey field notes and plats. The heaviest workload is in surveying boundaries required for wildlife habitat development and

recreational use and for delineation of unauthorized use and timber sales. Other surveys are executed on a priority basis. Mineral surveys***, conducted by licensed mineral surveyors, are also ordered and approved within the Cadastral Survey Branch.

Another important part of the cadastral survey function is the development of Idaho's

Geographic Coordinate Data Base (GCDB). This is being done by Cadastral Survey's GCDB staff in conjunction with a private-sector contractor. The GCDB staff is collecting and compiling geographic coordinates and other information relative to the Public Land Surveying System that will be used as the basis for BLM's automated land information system in Idaho.



In FY 91, 39 cadastral survey actions were completed: 20 for BLM, 8 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and 11 for the Forest Service. These completed actions involve 668 miles of line and 48,886 acres.

There is an increasing demand for cadastral surveys in Idaho. This increase is due to an expanding need to identify public land boundaries associated with recreation and wildlife projects,

combined with the traditional needs for land exchanges, trespass resolution, and other basic needs. Cadastral Survey will be focusing on accommodating the increasing need for accurate boundary location and providing federal land managers with the most basic information they need: where the land and resources are located.

**Cadastral Survey: A survey relating to public land boundaries and subdivisions made to create units suitable for management or to define the limits of title. The*

distinguishing features of cadastral surveys are the establishment of monuments on the ground to define the boundaries of the lands, and their identification in the records by field notes and plats.

***Original Survey: A cadastral survey which creates land boundaries and establishes them for the first time.*

****Mineral Survey: A cadastral survey of a lode claim, placer claim, or millsite with all its notes and plats. This type of survey is executed by a U.S. Mineral Surveyor for the purpose of marking the legal boundaries of mining claims on the public domain. The location and estimated value of mining improvements are returned by the survey, but no reference is made to mineral deposits.*

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS (FY 91)

BLM District/Agency	FIELD SURVEY SUMMARY		OFFICE SURVEY SUMMARY	
	Miles Resurveyed	Plats	Miles	Acres
Boise	84	6	141	11,055
Burley	58	0	0	0
Idaho Falls	41	3	21	2,235
Salmon	14	2	21	1,225
Shoshone	24	5	57	4,103
Coeur d'Alene	10	4	28	1,078
Totals	231	20	268	19,696
Bureau of Indian Affairs	117	8	300	23,395
Bureau of Reclamation	2	0	0	0
U.S. Forest Service 1	28	6	56	3,797
U.S. Forest Service 4	35	5	44	1,998
Totals	182	19	400	29,190
GRAND TOTALS	413	39	668	48,886

Monuments Set - 676, Monuments Approved - 1,311, Supplemental Plats - 6



MINERALS PROGRAM

MINERALS

BLM is responsible for mineral programs on all federal lands in the state, including National Forest lands, and on about 1.8 million acres of private lands with reserved minerals. Also, the BLM acts as technical adviser to the Bureau of Indian Affairs on Indian reservation lands.

The objective of BLM's minerals management program is to make mineral commodities available to meet national and local needs by ensuring orderly and timely resource development, protection of the environment, receipt of fair market value for minerals leased or sold, and supervision of exploration and production operations on leased lands. Minerals on public lands may be available under three distinct systems — *location*, *leasing*, and *material sale*.

Location covers typical metal deposits and most valuable mineral deposits not included in the other two systems.

Mineral rights are acquired through mining claims. When a valuable deposit is discovered, the mining claims involved may be patented and title to both land and minerals granted.

Oil and gas, sodium, potassium, phosphate, coal, asphalt materials, sulphur, gilsonite, acquired hardrock minerals, and geothermal resources are available through *mineral leasing*. Leases are issued on specific acreages for a specified period of time, and the lessee pays annual rentals and royalties on any minerals or energy produced.

Common sand, gravel, and other construction materials are available through *material sale* or to governmental agencies and non-profit organizations through the issuance of free-use permits.

In addition, land and mineral records are maintained to reflect current status. Mineral inventory data are compiled and used in the Bureau's planning system studies.

Mineral leasing is authorized under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended and supplemented (30 USC 181 et seq); the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947, as amended (30 USC 351-359); the Attorney General's Opinion of April 2, 1941 (40 Op. Atty. Gen. 41); the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 USC 1701 et seq); and Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946 (5 USC Appendix). Geothermal leasing is authorized under the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970.



MINERALS

mineral patents is believed to be the result of activities in Congress related to changing the Mining Law of 1872.

Under the 3802/3809 Surface Management Program, an inspection and enforcement policy was issued in the fall of 1989 which established a minimum number of inspections per year for all operations conducted under the Mining Law. This has resulted in a moderate increase in site visits by BLM inspection personnel. Industry has increasingly committed itself to the reclamation of disturbed lands as required under federal surface management regulations.

LOCATABLE MINERALS

Idaho's most active areas for exploration and production of gold and other metallic minerals are the Coeur d'Alene mining area in Shoshone County, the DeLamar-Silver City Mining Districts in Owyhee County, and areas west of Salmon in Lemhi County. Exploration, assessment, and production of industrial minerals such as diatomite, bentonite and sand used in glass-making continues in and around the western Snake River Plain area of southwestern Idaho.

During FY 1991, the Idaho State Office received eight applications for mineral patent; one mineral patent was issued, bringing the total number of applications pending to 32. This is the second year in which significantly more patent applications were filed as compared with the historic trend, which has been three or fewer applications per year. This increased interest in obtaining

RECORDATION OF MINING CLAIMS

About 70,000 active mining claims are now being held in Idaho and 5,752 new lode and placer mining claims, mill sites, and tunnel sites were recorded in the Idaho State Office during FY 1991, as provided for by Section 314 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. This represents a significant decrease in the historic trend which has been closer to 90,000 active claims and 10,000 new mining claims filed each year.

MINERALS

Approximately 8,200 claims were declared void during FY 1991, primarily for failure to file evidence that assessment work had been done in 1990. Land status checks on all mining claims that have been filed were continued in 1991, and appropriate letters and decisions were issued. Microfiche of mining claim recordation information in four different formats (geographic, claimant name, claim name, and serial number) is available for public use in all BLM district and resource area offices and many Forest Service offices throughout Idaho. These microfiche indices are updated quarterly and are routinely distributed to more than 135 different parties.

Despite the decline in the number of active claims, inquiries are received daily from miners and their representatives regarding currently recorded claims. We will continue to microfilm documents from closed mining claim records to reduce storage and handling problems.



SALABLE MINERALS

Each year, state and local government agencies and the general public mine approximately two million tons of sand, gravel, and stone from federal lands in Idaho

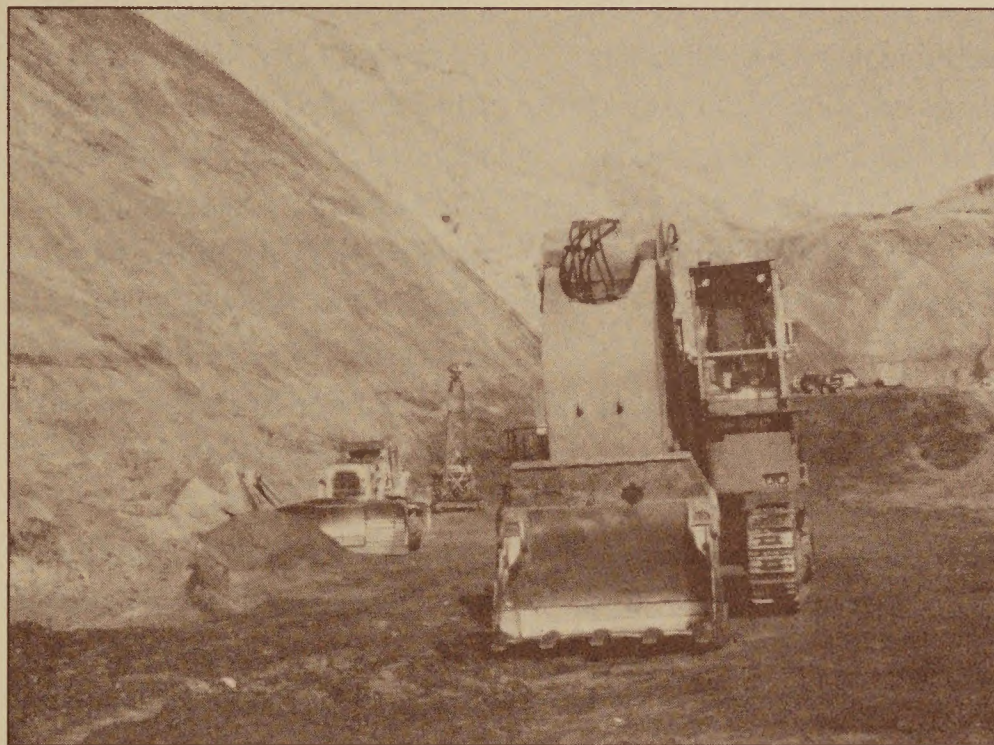
under free-use permits, sale contracts, and material site rights-of-way. As population growth continues in Idaho, continued

growth in this program can be expected, particularly in the sale of sand, gravel, and stone to the public.

MINERALS

PHOSPHATE LEASING

Phosphate mining has been active on federal and Indian lands in southeastern Idaho for more than 40 years. Currently there are five producing open-pit phosphate mines, two fertilizer plants, and two elemental phosphorus plants operating in the Pocatello-Soda Springs area. One mine is located on the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, and four are located on federal leases on Forest Service-administered lands. The five mines are the Smoky Canyon Mine (J.R. Simplot Company), the Wooley Valley Unit 3 and Rasmussen Ridge Mines (Rhône-Poulenc Basic Chemicals Company), the Enoch Valley Mine (Monsanto Chemical Company), the Mountain Fuel Mine (Conda Partnership — Western Cooperative Fertilizer Ltd. and Nu-West Industries), and the Gay Mine on the Fort Hall Indian Reservation (a joint venture of J.R. Simplot Company



and FMC Corporation). A portion of the phosphate rock produced at Rhône-Poulenc's Wooley Valley and Rasmussen Ridge Mines is shipped to the company's elemental phosphorus plant located in Silver Bow, Montana. All other produced

phosphate rock is utilized in the local fertilizer and elemental phosphorus plants. Southeastern Idaho is the leading producer of western phosphate rock because of the favorable geologic occurrence and the grade of the ore.

MINERALS

In FY 1991 about 5.2 million tons of phosphate rock was produced from federal phosphate leases and about 800,000 tons from Indian leases. The demand for fertilizer and phosphoric acid products is expected to remain constant in 1992, thus production is expected to remain at the same level.

There are currently 90 federal phosphate leases in Idaho that cover about 46,500 acres. In addition, there are 49 Indian leases covering 7,200 acres on the Fort Hall Indian Reservation. Two federal leases were modified in 1991 to include additional acreage.

Rhône-Poulenc has assigned part of the remaining reserves on their Wooley Valley lease to FMC Corporation. Rhône-Poulenc's South Rasmussen Ridge Mine

Plan was approved in September of 1990. Production from the South Rasmussen Mine began in the spring of 1991.

Conda Partnership's Mountain Fuel Mine was expected to be mined out in 1992; however, the lease has been modified to include additional acreage, and additional reserves have been discovered that will extend the life of the mine through 1993. The company completed the drilling on its North Dry Ridge property and submitted the mine plan for approval in December of 1991. The Monsanto Chemical Company began development of the Enoch Valley property in the spring of 1989. The first ore shipment from the mine occurred in the spring of 1990.

FMC Corporation's Dry Valley Mine Plan was approved in July of 1991. The new mine will be located 14 air miles northeast of Soda Springs and has been

designed to produce 1.5 million tons of phosphate ore per year with reserves lasting into the next century. The ore would be transported on existing rail lines to their elemental phosphorus plant near Pocatello, Idaho. The ore will replace the reserves that will be depleted at the Fort Hall Indian Reservation in 1993.

J.R. Simplot Company is currently mining in the Webster Range south of Smoky Canyon. The company is also exploring the southern half of their Smoky Canyon lease. A mine plan for the southern half of the lease will probably be submitted in 1992.

BLM is in the process of issuing two exploration licenses for 4,600 acres of known phosphate lands in southeastern Idaho. The J.R. Simplot Company and Conda Partnership have requested that

we put these lands up for competitive lease. BLM and the Forest Service will coordinate on developing the environmental documents necessary for a potential lease sale. Progress has been made in southeastern Idaho to mitigate the impacts of mining, and the companies working with

state and federal agencies have returned much of the mined land to pre-mining productivity and use. In the past three years, three of the producing mines have been recognized by federal and state agencies for the outstanding reclamation that has been completed at the mines.

The phosphate industry provides employment for some 5,000 workers in the Soda Springs and Pocatello, Idaho, and Afton, Wyoming, areas and is of major economic importance to this area. The direct contribution to the local economy is 70 million dollars in terms of purchasing goods and services.

OIL AND GAS LEASING

Despite various exploration and drilling ventures in the state starting in the early part of the 20th century, Idaho has never had any commercial discoveries of oil and gas. During the late 1970's and early 1980's, the Idaho-Wyoming-Utah thrust belt was the focus of intense oil and gas exploration and drilling activity resulting in the discovery of several large fields in southwest Wyoming and northeast Utah. A number of unsuccessful deep wildcat holes were drilled in the Idaho portion of the thrust belt during this period. Oil and gas leasing in Idaho has declined since the peak year of 1982.

During FY 1991, Idaho had no oil and gas exploration drilling activity and no oil and gas exploration units in effect. Four competitive oil and gas lease sales were held during the year. No bids for tracts in Idaho were received at any of the sales.

Exploration activity in the United States continued to be substantially reduced from the level reached in the early 1980's. If oil prices increase substantially we may see a renewed interest in leasing and exploration in Idaho.

At present, interest in oil and gas leasing in Idaho is low as evidenced by the lack of leasing and exploration activity. At some time in the future, interest in petroleum exploration

in Idaho will probably surge again because of energy shortages and increasing dependence on imported oil.

In anticipation of eventual increased interest in leasing, the Idaho State Office is providing petroleum resource and development potential input to Resource Management Plans. This planning effort will allow leasing through the National Environmental Policy Act and compliance with the Bureau's Supplemental Program Guidance for Fluid Minerals.

GEOHERMAL LEASING

With current technology, Idaho's known geothermal resources are best suited to direct-use applications such as greenhouses and space heating. To date, 150° C (300° F) is the lowest temperature that has been proven to have electrical-generation capability. Many areas in Idaho have been identified through geochemistry as having subsurface temperatures in this range. Further exploration is needed to more accurately delineate Idaho's geothermal resource potential.

At present, there are only two authorized geothermal leases in Idaho. Seven over-the-counter

(OTC) geothermal lease applications were withdrawn and closed during 1991. There is one OTC geothermal lease application pending in the Salmon National Forest. Eighty-three OTC lease applications in the Island Park Geothermal Area were rejected and have been closed. Idaho has seven Known Geothermal Resource Areas.

Leasing interest may eventually increase with future demands on alternative energy sources.

Several inquiries a year are received regarding possible use of federal land in thermal areas for direct use of geothermal resources such as fish farming and space heating. Because of continuing depressed oil prices, large energy-development companies are unable to justify expenditures necessary for the exploration and research required to develop Idaho's geothermal resources. A change in the economic conditions and technological advances may eventually create renewed interest in Idaho's geothermal resources.

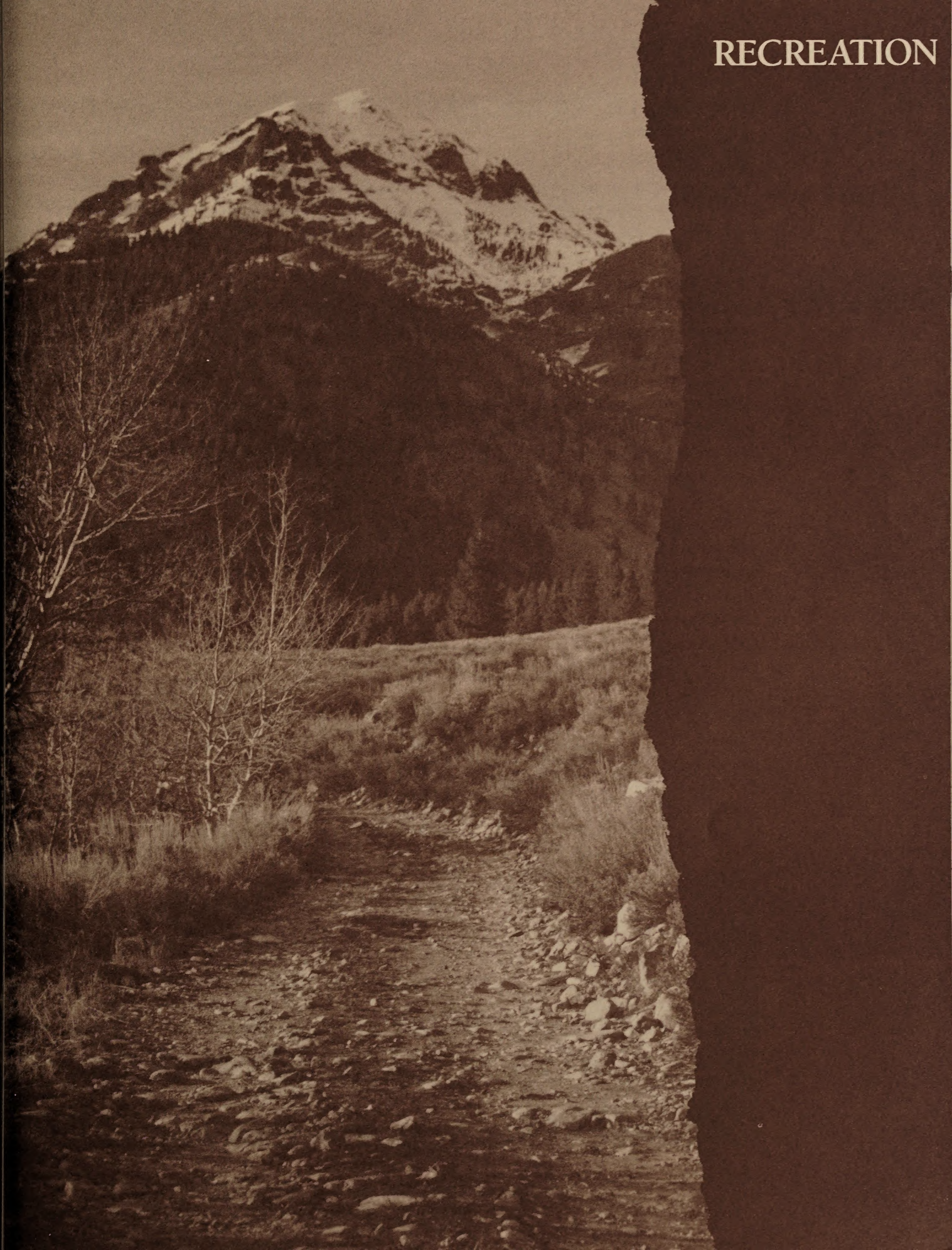
ACQUIRED MINERALS LEASING

On certain lands acquired by the United States, all hardrock minerals are available for leasing only. Currently there are two acquired-land gold leases in the Boise Basin gold mining district under the supervision of the Boise District. The leases are not operational at this time.

In northern Idaho, the Emerald Creek Garnet Milling Company has been operating a commercial garnet mine from both federal acquired lands* and private leases. The garnet mine is one of the world's largest producers of garnets for industrial abrasives.

**Acquired Lands: Lands in federal ownership which were obtained by the government through purchase, condemnation, gift, or exchange.*

RECREATION



RECREATION PROGRAM

RECREATION

Outdoor recreation opportunities abound on BLM-administered lands. They range from fairly sedentary activities such as lake fishing to more vigorous activities such as backpacking through remote and primitive canyons and mountains. BLM goals are to provide opportunities for recreation and to protect the quality of the recreation experience while imposing as few restrictions as possible.

The recreation program includes eight major functions: river management, recreation planning, special recreation permits, partnerships, trails, ORV management, operation and maintenance

of developed sites, and recreation construction. These program functions have different levels of public interest; however, high-visibility programs such as national trails and wild and scenic rivers, off-road vehicles, and recreation site maintenance invoke a full spectrum of public interest. Protecting and interpreting the historic resources of areas such as Silver City and the Oregon Trail is of particular interest to numerous groups.

BLM will be heavily involved in the planning and management of numerous activities in connection with the Oregon Trail Sesquicentennial (150-year celebration) in 1993 and beyond.

Idaho's recreation staff and funds are heavily committed to public demand work such as permits and visitor services, leaving limited capability for on-the-ground recreation site management, including construction and maintenance. Emphasis is given to special recreation management areas, with the balance of the public lands receiving limited management as funds permit.

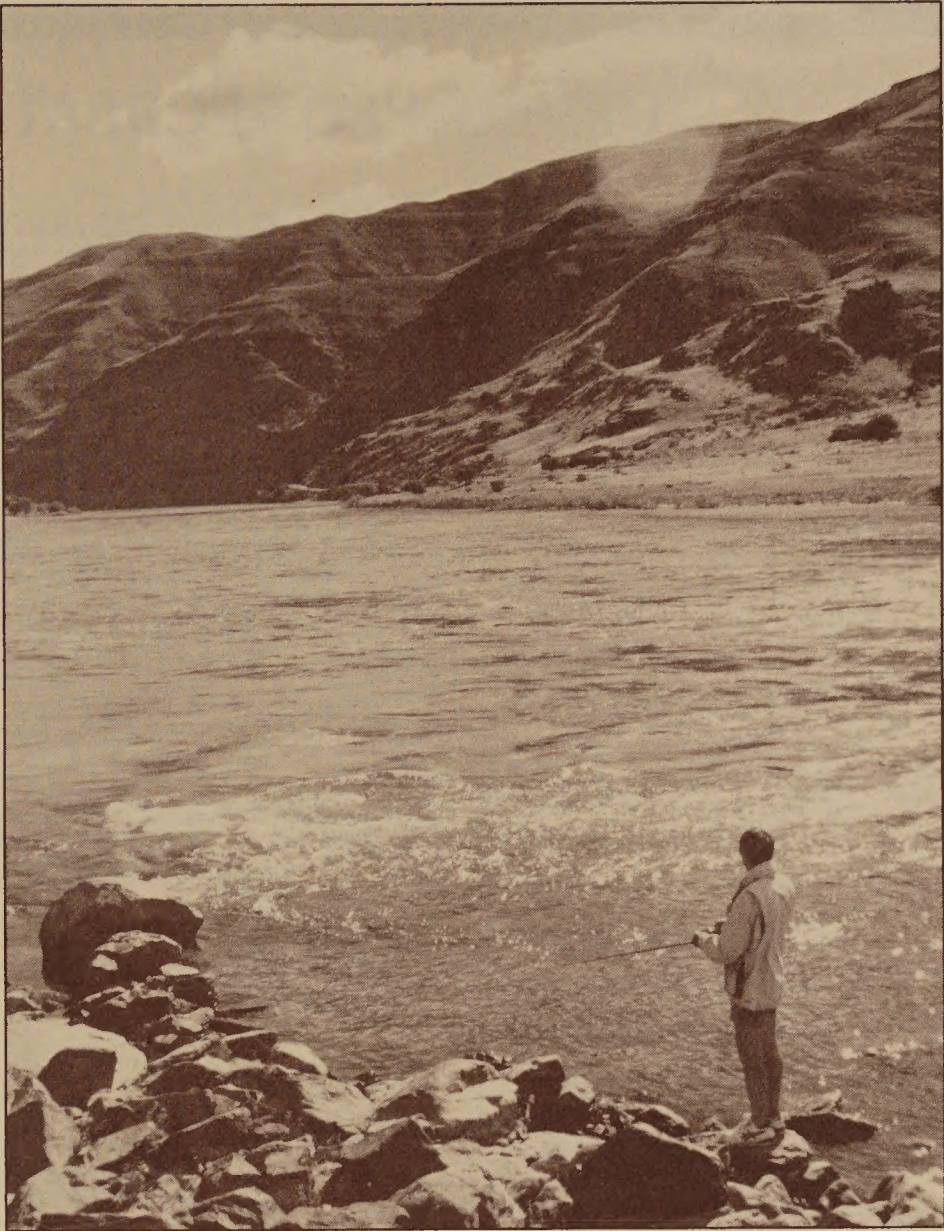
Recreation use of public lands for competitive events and commercial outfitters and guides is increasing as tourism and public visitation increase. BLM is seeing the need to manage



some of this use and is attempting to recover some of its administrative costs. Money collected for competitive uses and at fee campgrounds is returned to the area where collected.

The river management program involving the Lower Salmon, Bruneau/Jarbridge, and Owyhee Rivers has received national recognition. Cooperative planning and management programs are under way in several important areas, primarily the South Fork of the Snake River and the Salmon River.

New programs, such as cave inventories, Wild and Scenic river studies, partnerships, and management of BLM's Back Country Byways, are rapidly expanding.



RECREATION

RECREATION VISITS TO THE PUBLIC LANDS (FY 91)

TYPE	VISITS	TYPE	VISITS
Land-Based Recreation Activities		Water-Based Recreation Activities	
Motorized Travel		Fishing	30,000
ORV Travel	244,000	Boating	134,000
Other Motorized Travel	331,000	Other	153,000
Site Based		Winter Sports	
Non-Motorized Travel	225,000	(Snow/Ice-Based Activities)	385,000
Camping	250,000		
Hunting	328,000		
Other	428,000	TOTAL	2,908,000

DEVELOPED RECREATION SITES

DISTRICT	SITE NAME	A	B	C	DISTRICT	SITE NAME	A	B	C
Boise	Bonneville Point	0	1	0		Mackay Reservoir	57	5	0
	Cove	15	11	0		McFarland	8	0	0
	Hulls Gulch					Morgan Creek	5	0	0
	Nature Trail	0	0	5		Shoup Bridge	6	0	0
	Steck	38	0	0		Smokey Cubs	6	0	0
Burley						Spring Gulch	7	3	0
	Bicentennial	0	3	0		Summit Creek	12	0	0
	Cedar Knoll	0	1	0		Tower Rock	6	3	0
	Clyde Creek	0	1	0		Upper Lake Creek	3	0	0
	Coe Creek	0	2	0		Williams Lake	11	0	0
	Hawkins	0	1	0					
	Lud Drexler Park	10	4	0	Shoshone	Lake Creek	0	2	1
	McClendon Spring	2	2	0		Lava Creek	30	0	0
	Milner	0	4	0		Moonstone	5	0	0
	Norton Bay	0	1	0		Myrtle Point	30	0	0
	Pipeline	4	1	0		Sun Peak	0	13	0
	Rabbit Spring	0	3	0		Thorn Creek			
	Twin Sisters	0	3	0		Reservoir	10	0	0
	Winter Spring	0	1	0					
Idaho Falls					Coeur d'Alene	Beauty Bay	0	8	1
	Blackfoot River	12	0	0		Eagle Creek	8	0	0
	Byington	0	3	0		Hammer Creek	8	3	0
	Cress Creek					Huckleberry	21	0	0
	Nature Trail	0	0	1		Killarney Lake	14	7	0
	Dike Lake	43	3	0		Lucile	1	2	0
	John Day	16	0	0		Mineral Ridge	0	4	4
	Kelly's Island	16	2	0		Pine Bar	6	5	0
Salmon						Sheep Springs	0	2	0
	Agency Creek	4	0	0		Skookumchuck	0	8	0
	Barney Hot Springs	0	2	0		Slate Creek	0	6	0
	Bayhorse	11	0	0		Tingley Springs	3	3	0
	East Fork	11	0	0		Wolf Lodge Bay	0	2	0
	Herd Lake	1	0	0					
TOTALS							440	125	12

A - Camping Units

B - Picnic Units

C - Designated Trail Miles

BACK COUNTRY BYWAYS



The Back Country Byway program is a product of the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors. It is the BLM portion of a larger program, National Scenic Byways, created to cater to the 43 percent of American adults who drive for pleasure — Americans' second most popular form of recreation. Goals of the program are:

(1) meet the recreational demand of the public; (2) give the public a chance to see BLM lands "at work"; (3) contribute to local economies through increased tourism; (4) form partnerships with local, state and national organizations; (5) increase awareness of recreation opportunities on public lands; and (6) manage the byways to minimize impacts on the environment.

Byways are categorized by the type of vehicle needed to travel them safely:

Type I - Roads are paved or have all-weather surfaces that can be driven in a passenger car

Type II - Roads require high-clearance vehicles such as trucks or four-wheel drives.

Type III - Roads require four-wheel drive or other specialized vehicles (ATVs, dirt bikes, etc.).

Type IV - Trails specifically for dirt bikes, mountain bikes, snowmobiles or ATV use.

Back Country Byways provide access to scenic, historic, and cultural treasures throughout the federal lands administered by the BLM, virtually all of which are west of the Mississippi. Idaho has two designated Back Country Byways, the Lewis and Clark and the Owyhee Uplands.

RECREATION

Lewis and Clark - Located in the Salmon District, this Type I byway is accessed from State Highway 28, approximately 20 miles south of Salmon. It is 39 miles long and climbs the scenic Rocky Mountains leading to the Continental Divide and portions of the Lewis and Clark and Continental Divide National Trails. Many examples of multiple use are apparent along the byway route, including livestock grazing, rangeland management, timber management, and cultural resources. The road is closed from November to June because of snow but is groomed for snowmobiling. Partners in this byway include the U.S. Forest Service, Lemhi County, and the Salmon Valley Chamber of Commerce.

Owyhee Uplands - Located in southwest Idaho in the Boise District, approximately 80 miles southwest of Boise, this Type I byway extends for 101 miles across the scenic high desert plateau and canyon rimrock

country of the upper Owyhee River system and includes views into three states. It is accessed on the east from Highway 78 just east of Grand View, Idaho, and from Jordan Valley, Oregon, on the west. Mahogany and juniper woodlands are scattered throughout much of the drive. It is usually impassable from November through May and is best traveled after road crews have finished maintenance work after snow melts in late

spring. Partners in this byway include two counties and the Departments of Commerce, Transportation, and Parks and Recreation for the states of Idaho and Oregon.

Additional byways have been proposed in all six Idaho BLM Districts. Designation of additional byways is expected by FY 93 and beyond, with first priority given to byways associated with the Oregon Trail. Some concerns

have been expressed by private landowners and grazing permittees about the possibility of increased traffic on designated roads. A recently signed MOU among the BLM, Idaho Cattle Association, and Idaho Wool Growers has paved the way for a spirit of cooperation in the designation and management of future byways.

OFF-ROAD VEHICLE USE

BLM's off-road vehicle management program involves all classes and types of vehicles, whether they are for commercial, recreation, or administrative purposes. Off-road vehicle use is managed to protect the natural environment as well as the safety of vehicle operators and other public land users.

The past actions of a few off-road operators have created an unfavorable public image for off-road vehicle use. Technology has improved today's machines, however, and they are much quieter, causing less disturbance. Unskilled operators, along with a lack of consideration for other users, are causing most of the problems. The key to resolving most ORV problems is through the education of operators to be

more considerate toward the land and other users of the public lands.

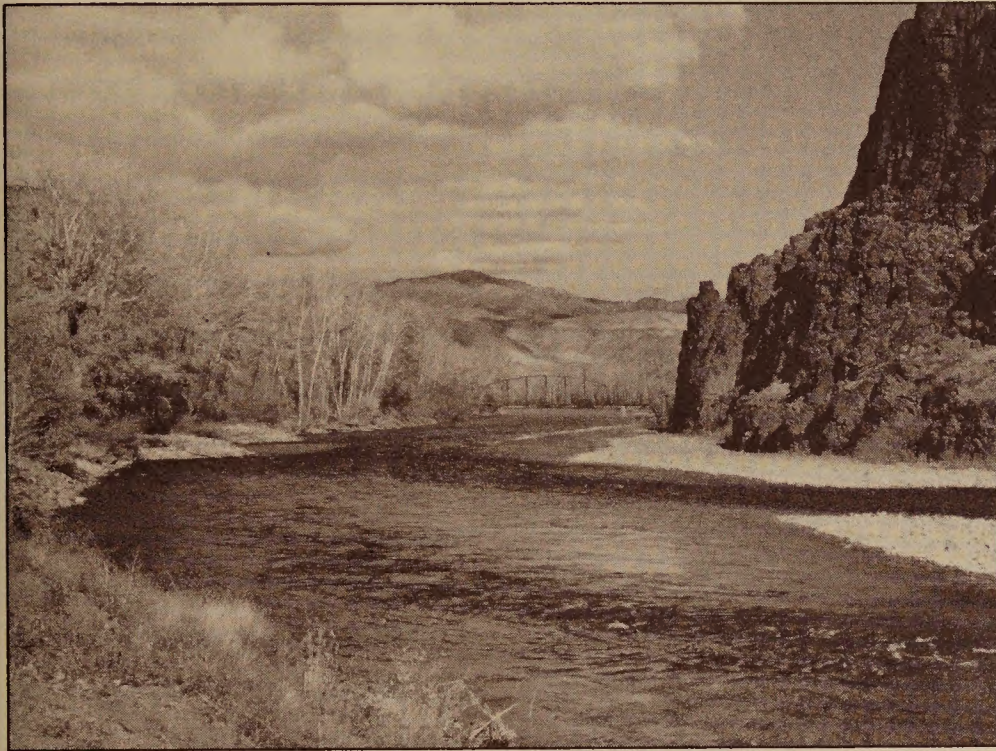
Through the Bureau's planning system, BLM has designated all public lands as open, closed, or limited for ORV use. If land-use problems occur, emergency designations can be made.

Although public opinion about the management of off-road vehicle recreation tends to be polarized, with users and industry on one side and conservation interests on the other, the two

sides are coming much closer in their thinking than in previous years.



RIVERS AND TRAILS



The BLM manages components of the National Wild and Scenic River and National Trail Systems in accordance with objectives contained in the Acts of 1968. Potential system additions will be managed as if they were components in the system until a final decision has been made by Congress on whether or not to add them to the system. No Idaho rivers under BLM jurisdiction are now in the National Wild and Scenic River System.

Three rivers which involve Idaho BLM land (the Bruneau/Jarbridge, Owyhee, and Lower Salmon) have been studied, with favorable recommendations to Congress

for adding them to the National Wild and Scenic River System. A portion of the Owyhee River in Oregon has been designated as a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System, but the Idaho portion was not included. Legislation has been introduced which would designate about 112 miles of the Lower Salmon River as an addition to the National Wild and Scenic River system. Ten of 18 rivers in Idaho that were included in the National Park Service's 1982 nationwide inventory of potential wild and scenic rivers cross lands administered by BLM.

Studies of many of the rivers on the nationwide inventory will be made by BLM in the next five years. Priority will be given to completing the river studies in conjunction with the Bureau's update of planning documents. In addition, the Bureau is showcasing the management of the upper and lower Salmon River and the South Fork of the Snake River.

Three National Historic Trails (the Lewis & Clark, Nez Perce, and Oregon) and one National Scenic Trail (the Continental Divide) involve BLM lands. Four National Recreation Trails (Big Wood, Hulls Gulch, Marble Creek, and Mineral Ridge) cross BLM land. Additional national recreation trails will also be identified for designation.

RECREATION

PALEONTOLOGY

RECREATION

BLM lands in Idaho contain a highly varied fossil resource that includes fossil evidence of all the kingdoms of life. Petrified wood, leaves, cones, and invertebrate fossils are popular hobby collecting materials. Scientifically significant fossils such as vertebrate bones are also located on public land.

Although paleontological values in Idaho have attracted national as well as international interest for scientific study, knowledge about them is relatively limited, as a complete inventory has not been accomplished. Site-specific

information from localized inventories indicates that internationally important sites do exist, along with a significant potential for the discovery of new specimens and sites.

The Malm Gulch Petrified Forest in central Idaho is under special management for the protection of its fossil values. This area is closed to off-road vehicle traffic and is proposed as a Research Natural Area and Area of Critical Environmental Concern.

Management emphasis is on stopping damage that is occurring, protecting sites, and ensuring that important specimens are properly collected and curated. Because of the general rarity and the important scientific values of vertebrate specimens, their collection is only allowed through specific authorization. We are continuing to work closely with professional paleontologists to ensure that our permitting is both responsive and timely.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

BLM has the responsibility to inventory, evaluate, manage, and protect cultural resources on public lands. The objective is to protect and preserve representative samples of the full array of cultural resources for the benefit of scientific and sociocultural use by present and future generations.

The major focus of the cultural resources program in Idaho is to protect and manage significant sites through implementation of cultural resource management plans. To this end, the Coeur d'Alene District is continuing to fully implement the cultural resource management plan for the Lower Salmon River. The Salmon District has implemented a management plan for the Chief Tendoy Indian Cemetery. The Boise, Idaho Falls, and Burley Districts have updated management plans for the historic trails in southern Idaho. As part of the Bureau's increasing public awareness and education efforts, the Shoshone District has coordinated the development and showing of traveling exhibits.

Public awareness and education efforts are becoming a major aspect of the Bureau's cultural resource program. The "Adventures in the Past"



efforts are highlighting Idaho Archaeology Week, the Oregon Trail Sesquicentennial, and overall awareness of the important cultural resources on public lands in Idaho. Heritage Education efforts under way will increase the use of cultural resources to teach history, math, science, and general education courses.

As visitor interest increases throughout the state, the Bureau will continue to expand the public education, rural economic development, and public participation aspects of the cultural resource management program.

RECREATION

OREGON TRAIL SESQUICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

The focus of the Bureau's "Adventures in the Past" program for FY 1993 is the Oregon Trail Sesquicentennial. BLM's focus will be to highlight emigrant trail management in Oregon, Idaho, and Wyoming and increase the public's awareness of historic resources on public land.

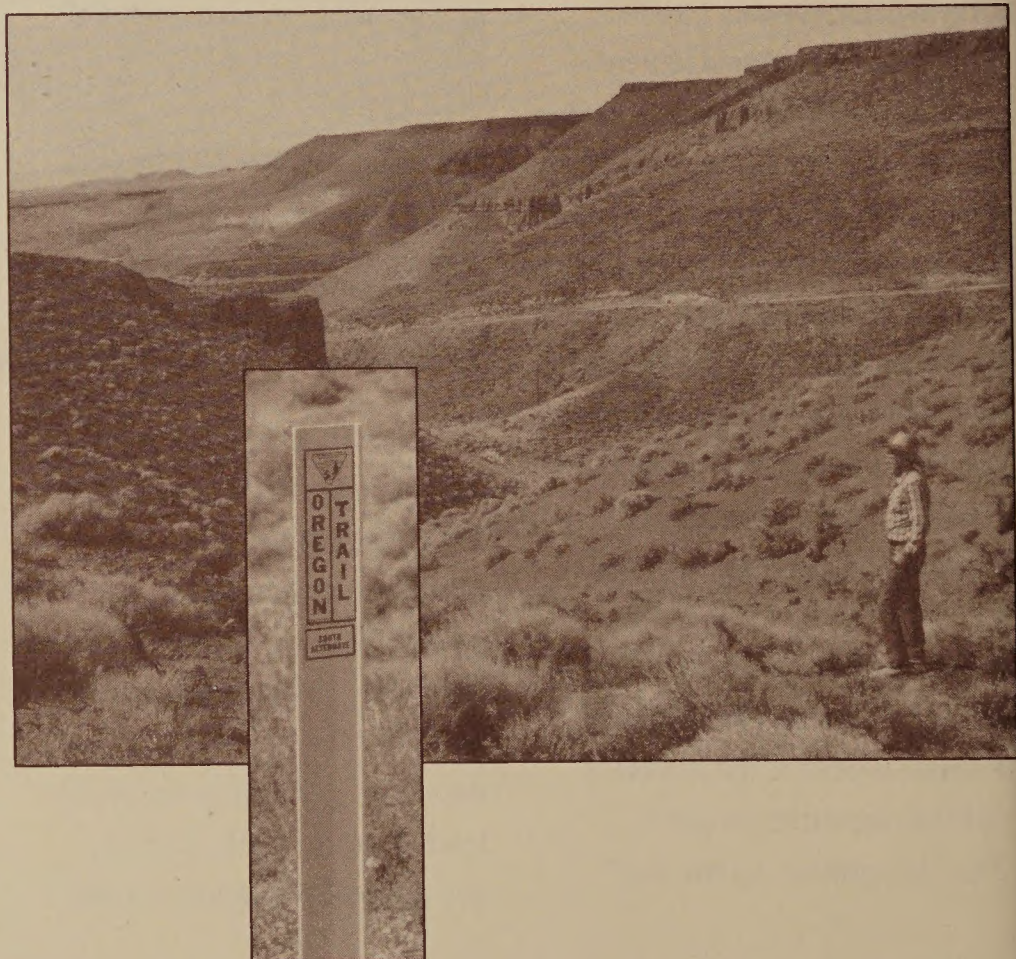
In 1978 Congress designated the Oregon National Historic Trail which extends for 1,930 miles. The initial components include only the portions of the trail that are on federal land — 28 sites and 190 miles of cross-country segments. Of these, 17 sites and 146 miles are managed by BLM. Although the various cutoffs and alternates which were also used by the emigrants are not included in the National Historic Trail, they are included in the focus of the Sesquicentennial.

By establishing the 1993 Sesquicentennial celebration, the states of Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri have recognized the appeal of emigrant trails to the touring public. Beyond increasing the number of visitors and the attendant tourism dollars,

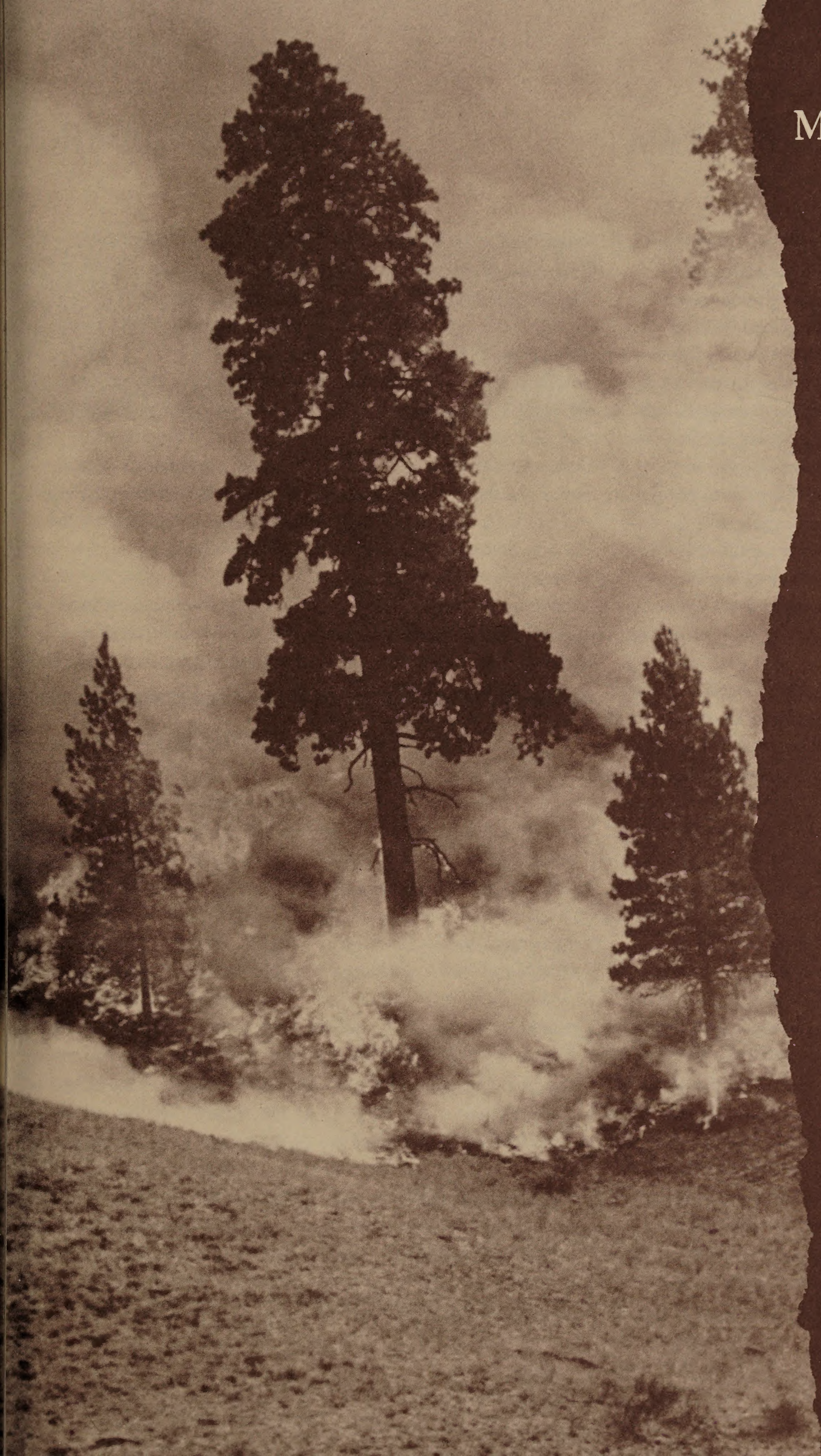
the states hope the celebration will result in a permanent foundation for ongoing recognition and preservation of these trails.

The Sesquicentennial will complement ongoing BLM efforts by coordinating the protection of the emigrant trail resources while promoting their use for tourism, rural economic development, recreation, and education. BLM's goal will be to accurately portray the role of the public lands and fulfill the Bureau's responsibility in managing and protecting the emigrant trails. The challenge lies in finding a balance among public use, economic promotion, private interest, and historic preservation.

BLM has made substantial commitments to this effort for FY 1992. Through the development of cost-share and volunteer agreements, the Bureau stretched its funding while enhancing rural economic conditions, education, and public land management. For the continued 1993 "Adventures in the Past" Sesquicentennial celebration, the Bureau is working with the other Oregon Trail states, other agencies and private entities, the Oregon/California Trail Association, and the Idaho Governor's committee to provide for visitor enjoyment of the trail in 1993.



FIRE
MANAGEMENT
AND
RESOURCE
PROTECTION



FIRE PROGRAM

FIRE MANAGEMENT

Fire management involves the prevention, detection, and suppression of wildfires and the identification of wildfire impacts on natural resources. It includes using our knowledge of fire ecology to recognize fire as a natural tool of resource management. The use of prescribed fire to meet resource and fire management objectives is a major part of the Idaho fire management program. The Idaho program also supports the Departmental Fire Research Initiative, which investigates and resolves Interior Department fire suppression and fire ecology issues. Future resource management objectives will be achieved through effective prevention, detection, and suppression actions, along with state-of-the-art smoke management, wildland fuels management, fire behavior, fire effects technology, and prescribed fire.

Idaho's late-May to mid-October fire season peaks in July and August. BLM is responsible for fire protection on 13 million acres in Idaho. Approximately 260 seasonal and 23 full-time employees are spread over five district offices with 75 fire engines, two helicopters, one air tanker, a lead plane, and two

reconnaissance airplanes.

These crews and equipment allow rapid initial attack to hold resource losses to a minimum. Multi-agency cooperation in the use of fire protection resources is emphasized. Protection in the Coeur d'Alene District is exchanged with the U.S. Forest Service and the State of Idaho.

The past 10-year fire occurrence average is 311 fires and 183,666 acres burned annually; 131 of those are caused by lightning, and 180 (58 percent), are

human-caused. This has led to increased attention to fire prevention, especially in wildland/urban interface areas.

Idaho's aviation program has a seven-year average of 1,300 flight hours. The program boasts 11 consecutive accident-free years; this is due in large part to the aviation training provided to all employees.

The fire management program is closely linked to the green-stripping program (see page 47).

FIVE-YEAR FIRE STATISTICS

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Human-Caused	237	211	123	135	151
Acres Burned	46,256	39,723	13,546	98,271	21,816
Lightning-Caused	144	103	175	89	128
Acres Burned	131,522	32,621	59,213	21,854	60,571
Total Fires	381	314	298	224	279
Total Acres Burned	177,778	72,344	72,759	120,125	82,387
Total BLM Acres	95,620	42,358	42,324	100,554	40,090
Total Other Acres	82,158	29,986	30,435	19,571	42,297
False Alarms and Assists	185	305	165	172	310
TOTAL FIRE ACTIONS	566	619	463	396	589

GREENSTRIPPING



Greenstripping is the placement of fire-resistant vegetation to slow or stop wildfires, thereby reducing their size and frequency. Wildfire impacts on natural and fiscal resources are causing widespread concern and have accelerated the implementation of a greenstripping program in southern Idaho.

During the period 1982-1991, over 3,108 wildfires burned more than 1.8 million acres of rangeland in southern Idaho. During this same period, about 800,000 acres burned at least twice, due primarily to highly flammable, alien species such as cheatgrass. This increasing frequency and magnitude of wildfires has resulted in soaring fire suppression costs (approximately \$6 million annually) and Emergency Fire Rehabilitation (EFR) costs (\$1.5 million annually). A monetary value has not been placed on damage to critical wildlife habitat, livestock forage, watersheds, and private property, but it almost certainly exceeds suppression and rehabilitation costs.

Greenstrips are being planted at strategic locations to protect remaining high-resource-value areas and break up extensive annual grass ranges into smaller units to avoid large catastrophic wildfires. To date, 330 miles (8,300 acres) of greenstrips have been seeded in the Boise, Burley and Shoshone Districts.

Once the threat of frequent wild-fires is reduced by a network of greenstrips, wildlife habitat restoration projects can be initiated with a greater probability of success. Idaho BLM's long-term goal is to rehabilitate much of the estimated two million acres of annual range-lands in southern Idaho to a mixture of fire-resistant, perennial vegetation that meets multiple-use objectives.

Limitations to fully implementing a successful greenstripping and range rehabilitation program include the lack of adapted fire-resistant plants and seeding equipment. Idaho BLM initiated a cooperative research program in

1985 to address these problems. Goals of the "Intermountain Greenstripping and Rehabilitation Project" include developing palatable shrub species that are capable of resprouting after a fire and evaluating and selecting plant materials for greenstripping which are fire resistant and capable of competing with annual species.

Concurrently, equipment modification and development will be conducted to improve greenstrip and restoration efforts.

Research cooperators include: University of Idaho; USFS Intermountain Research Station, Shrub Sciences Laboratory; Agricultural Research Service, Northwest Watershed Research Center; Soil Conservation Service; Boise State University; and Idaho Fish and Game Department.

Results from this project will not only improve greenstripping practices but will have direct application to habitat restoration and range improvement efforts on all public and private rangeland in the entire Intermountain area. A recent evaluation of this program has encouraged us to expand the effort to other Great Basin states. This year, Nevada, Utah, and Oregon are participating in an expanded greenstripping program.

FIRE MANAGEMENT

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND RESOURCE PROTECTION

RESOURCE PROTECTION

The Idaho law enforcement program will emphasize voluntary compliance with federal natural resource-related laws and regulations through positive, proactive ranger contact with visitors and users. Unauthorized uses and violations will be vigorously investigated and appropriate criminal, civil, or administrative action taken. Where monetary loss to the United States or resource damage is significant, restitution will be sought.

Over the past few years, Idaho has increased its resource protection and public assistance capabilities by placing at least one ranger in each district. Also, in keeping with the Presidential mandate to vigorously pursue controlled substance and hazardous materials violations and to assure public safety on BLM-administered lands, Idaho has also hired two special agents to investigate these and other resource-related violations. This increased work force, along with several cooperative agreements with county sheriffs' departments, has resulted in a substantial increase in the

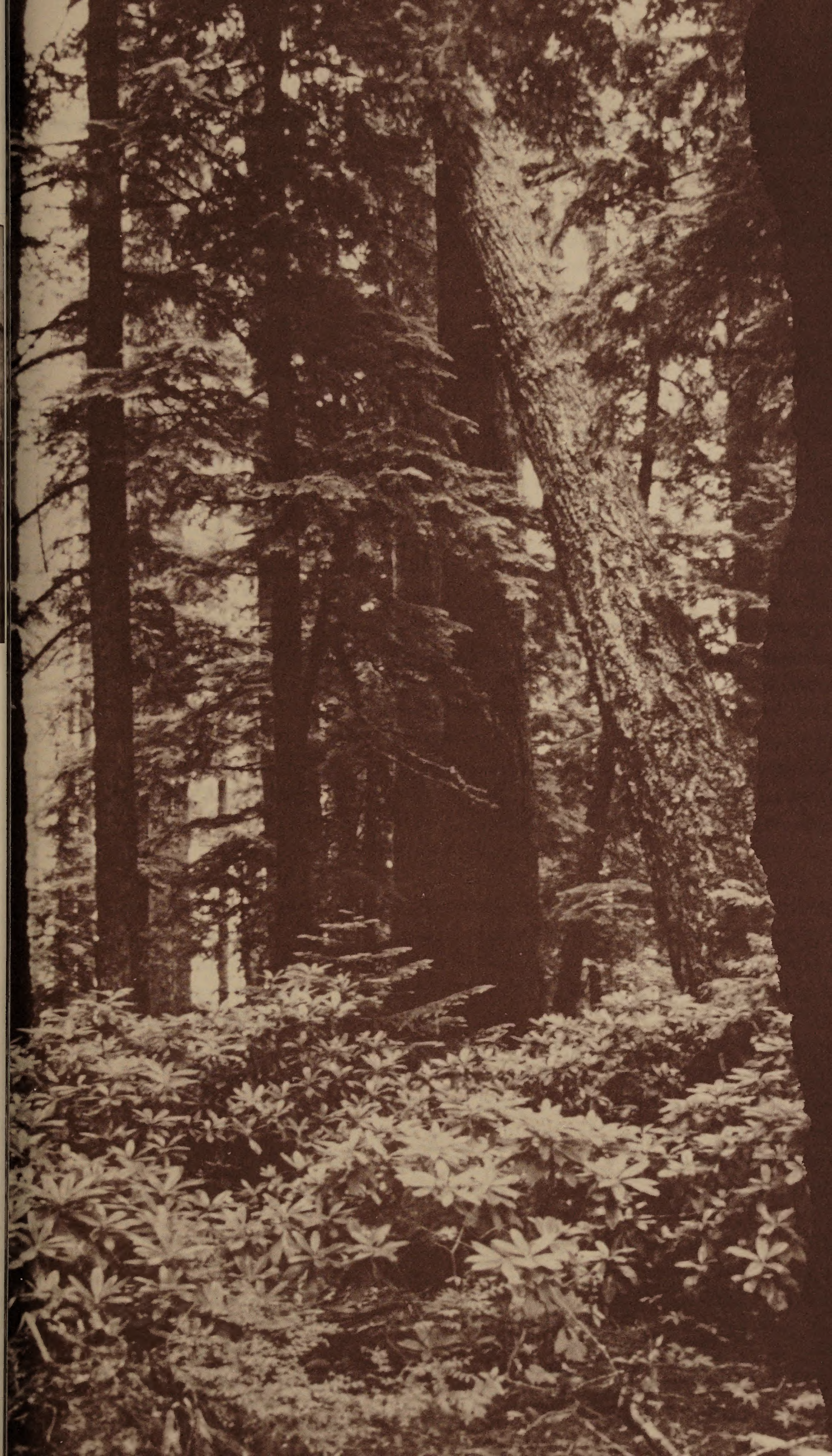


number of reported violations and convictions, some of which have resulted in restitution to the government for resource damages.

Idaho BLM law enforcement personnel will continue to emphasize voluntary compliance by providing public assistance and resource interpretation.

Idaho will also continue to assist with Bureauwide program development by participating in task forces and in the LАWNET computerized incident reporting system and by sponsoring a Bureauwide Law Enforcement Technician workshop.

FORESTRY



FOREST MANAGEMENT

FORESTRY

BLM manages 322,126 acres of commercial forest land in Idaho with an estimated annual producing capacity* of 22,300,000 board feet.** Current commercial harvesting practices include limited clearcutting, shelterwood systems and individual sawlog sales, each of which receives an environmental analysis. In combination, these processes ensure that management goals are attained, the environment is protected, and high yields of preferred products will be produced in the future. BLM plans to offer 13.5 million board feet (MMBF) in FY 92 using partial, selective, shelterwood, and small clearcut methods of harvest which will involve about eleven separate sale areas.

BLM also manages approximately 527,107 acres of woodlands in Idaho, which are defined as timbered lands producing less than 20 cubic feet of wood volume per acre per year.

In addition to the sale of sawlogs, the forestry program involves the sale of minor products such as fuelwood, posts, poles and Christmas trees. These sales are

popular with the public and will continue, based on demand. The 527,061 acres of woodlands account for most of this activity.

A severe infestation of Douglas-fir bark beetles resulting from the stress of five consecutive drought years is affecting up to 16,000 acres of BLM-administered forest land in southeast Idaho. An emergency salvage program is under way to utilize this valuable resource and restock the affected areas with healthy new trees. Funding will be critical to the success or failure of this program. Of the 13.5 MMBF to be offered for sale in FY 92, about 10 MMBF will be salvage volume.

Another serious problem is dwarf mistletoe in Douglas-fir stands in south-central and eastern Idaho. Funding through the U.S. Forest Service's pest management program has been used to combat this problem. The funding level for FY 92 is expected to be about \$34,000. About \$31,500 was expended in FY 91 to treat 1,162 acres and inventory 9,000 acres.

Due to drought conditions and the maturity of forest stands in southern Idaho, a concern about the overall forest health is being raised. The Bureau, along with the State of Idaho and the Forest Service, is concerned and will seek ways to improve the forest health on public lands in future plans. Idaho BLM will continue to be responsive to the demand for timber products by industry and individuals but to harvest only as many acres as can be reforested. Emphasis will be on timber salvage sales and reforestation.

***Producing Capacity:** *The amount of wood fiber which forest land is capable of growing.*

****Board Feet:** *A unit of lumber measurement one foot long, one foot wide, and one inch thick, or its equivalent. It is the standard unit of measurement in the logging and lumber industry by which standing timber is measured and sold and manufactured lumber is merchandised.*

FOREST AND WOODLAND STATISTICS (FY 91)

COMMERCIAL FOREST LAND

WOODLAND¹

District	Acres	Acres
Boise	36,100	289,900
Burley	21,368	123,806
Idaho Falls	38,883	64,555
Salmon	75,000	47,500
Shoshone	15,200	1,300
Coeur d'Alene	135,575	0
TOTAL	322,126	527,061

¹This acreage consists primarily of Utah and Western juniper in southern Idaho.

FORESTRY

FOREST PRODUCT SALES TOTAL VOLUME SOLD (FY 91)¹

District	Thousand Board Feet	\$ Value
Boise	554	26,618
East Zone	8,397	203,294
Salmon	1,401	22,638
Coeur d'Alene	6,056	621,002
TOTAL	16,408	\$873,552

¹Scribner Decimal C Log Rule and includes all products converted to board feet (cords, posts, etc.).

FOREST DEVELOPMENT

FORESTRY

Closely related to forest management is forest development. This program involves the application of silvicultural practices on tracts of commercial forest land or woodland that have been disturbed either through harvesting or natural phenomena such as fire, windstorm, insect attack, drought, etc. The objective of these practices is to ensure that disturbed stands are returned to acceptable stocking levels and continue to produce high yields of desirable forest and woodland products.

Primary forest development activities include site preparation (mechanical, chemical, or fire),

planting or seeding (both natural and artificial), precommercial and commercial thinning, reforestation, timber stand improvement (thinning, stand conversion, and fertilization), genetic tree improvement, and pest control. BLM has been very active in this program in the past, but with priority changes, a backlog has developed. Congress and BLM have recognized this problem, and funding is being made available so that the backlog is rapidly being eliminated while the current program continues.

In FY 92, BLM plans site preparation projects on 50 acres and tree planting on 280 acres.

In addition, stocking surveys on previously planted areas will take place on several hundred acres.

We have been accelerating our site preparation and planting programs to meet the Congressionally mandated 1992 deadline to eliminate our reforestation backlog. Although progress is slow, the program on current acreages is going smoothly and no new backlog is being created at this time. We will harvest no more acreage than we can reforest on a timely basis.

FOREST DEVELOPMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS (ACRES) FISCAL YEARS 1987-1991

	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	TOTAL
Site Preparation	659	602	578	481	881	2,320
Planting	587	554	308	473	554	1,922
Pest Control	355	348	133	100	150	936



WILDLIFE PROGRAM

WILDLIFE

Wildlife habitat management on Idaho's public lands consists of maintaining and/or improving food, water, cover, and space for over 100 species of mammals, 300 species of birds, 50 species of fish, 20 species of reptiles, and 15 species of amphibians. Major populations of deer, elk, moose, and Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep winter on these lands. Approximately 95 percent of the California bighorns,

80 percent of the antelope, and 80 percent of the sage grouse populations in the state fulfill their year-long habitat requirements on BLM public lands. Gray wolves, grizzly bears, bald eagles, whooping cranes, and peregrine falcons (all threatened or endangered species) spend part of their lives on BLM-administered lands in Idaho. The Snake River Birds of Prey Area has the highest known nesting density of raptors in North America.

Other important wildlife found on public lands in Idaho are rabbits, pheasants, chukar and gray (Hungarian) partridge, sharp-tailed grouse, mourning doves, three species of forest grouse, waterfowl, fur-bearers, and over 14 sensitive species such as long-billed curlew and burrowing owls. Located on public lands are over 4,500 miles of fishable streams, including important anadromous spawning and rearing areas, over 38,000 surface acres of reservoirs, and 10,000 surface acres of lakes. More than 20 percent of the anadromous fish (salmon and steelhead) in the Salmon River system are dependent upon aquatic habitats administered by BLM in Idaho.

Also included in this program are threatened/endangered (T/E) plants, including Idaho's only endangered plant species, MacFarlane's Four-O-Clock, and numerous candidate and state sensitive plants. Statewide T/E plant inventories are under way, and protective measures are taken where necessary.



BLM has inventoried and gathered information about important wildlife use areas; however, there are still severe data deficiencies in some areas. Monitoring of wildlife habitat is becoming increasingly important. Recent specific appropriations have funded an aggressive habitat enhancement program. A significant amount of this money is spent to improve and maintain game bird habitat on isolated tracts* of public land located in the midst of intensively used agricultural lands. This work is being accomplished

under Sikes Act cooperative agreements with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

Intensive land development and utilization and an increasing human population will create more pressures on wildlife and wildlife habitat on the public lands. BLM must continue to identify and protect important habitat areas and maintain an aggressive wildlife habitat enhancement and development program. These programs must

be tailored to and coordinated with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game program.

The new various Bureau Fish and Wildlife 2000 Plans, including the Idaho- and district-specific plans, will provide goals and objectives for future fisheries, wildlife, and special status species activities over the next ten years.

**Isolated Tract: A parcel of public land that is surrounded by non-federal lands.*

WILDLIFE



WILDLIFE

WILDLIFE HABITAT ACREAGE

District	Big Game	Small Game	Waterfowl
Boise	4,000,000	4,700,000	30,000
Burley	1,050,000	1,200,000	2,130
Idaho Falls	1,400,000	2,190,000	10,000
Salmon	1,275,000	1,170,000	6,000
Shoshone	1,290,000	1,830,000	30,500
Coeur d'Alene	246,000	246,000	840
TOTAL	9,261,000	11,336,000	79,470

FISH HABITAT

District	LAKES		RESERVOIRS		STREAMS	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Miles
Boise	3	300	41	25,000	118	1,443
Burley	1	3	4	2,040	15	160
Idaho Falls	5	8,507	7	5,720	185	704
Salmon	1	40	35	40	323	589
Shoshone	1	10	10	6,065	60	410
Coeur d'Alene	9	1,500	0	0	240	733
TOTAL	20	10,360	97	38,865	941	4,039

BIG GAME POPULATIONS (FY 91)

District	Boise	Burley	Idaho Falls	Salmon	Shoshone	Coeur d'Alene	TOTALS
Pronghorn Antelope	2,500	640	6,800	6,500	1,500	0	17,940
Black Bear	200	0	270	200	50	400	1,120
Mule Deer	22,000	50,000	15,600	11,300	10,600	3,000	111,500
Whitetail Deer	60	0	760	80	0	1,000	1,900
Elk	700	350	6,600	5,500	1,200	2,000	16,350
Cougar	50	20	20	75	20	100	285
Moose	0	20	700	45	10	50	825
California Bighorn Sheep	1,240	60	0	0	0	0	1,300
Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep	0	0	55	900	0	30	985
Mountain Goat	0	0	25	20	0	0	45
Wolf	0	0	7	3	0	2	12
Wild Turkey	100	50	100	20	0	350	1,900

WILDLIFE

RESTORING WINTER GAME RANGES IN SOUTHERN IDAHO

WILDLIFE

Large range fires in the early and mid-1980's in the Wildhorse area east of Shoshone and the Squaw Butte area north of Emmett destroyed over 100,000 acres of sagebrush and bitterbrush shrubs. Major portions of those areas provided essential winter food and cover for big game (deer, antelope, and elk). In an effort to avoid catastrophic die-offs and depredation on private land during severe winters, the Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) held special hunts to reduce deer numbers. In spite of this effort, an unusually severe winter in 1985-86 resulted in significant depredation, the need for an expensive emergency feeding program, and an increased problem with animals on highways and railroads. Over 800 animals were killed by cars and trains, resulting in safety hazards and property damage,

loss of a valuable resource, and adverse national publicity.

In 1987, BLM and IDFG signed a Memorandum of Intent to cooperate in restoring these important big-game winter ranges. Steering committees, with representatives from conservation organizations, sportsman groups, the livestock industry, university/research organizations, and the general public were established to help guide the development of action plans. Plans considered animal habitat requirements, site rehabilitation capabilities, ways to reduce fire frequency and spread, grazing management, post-fire monitoring of wildlife populations and habitat trends, and time schedules for completing planned work.

Rehabilitation work began in 1986. Since then, nearly 20,000 acres of habitat has been seeded with grasses, forbs and shrubs.

An outpouring of volunteers helped to reduce the costs associated with planting over 327,000 bitterbrush and sagebrush seedlings. In an effort to reduce the fire potential, 300-foot-wide strips of fire-resistant vegetation (greenstrips) were planted along 30 miles of railroad and highway rights-of-way.

Big-game range rehabilitation is a young science. Much needs to be learned on species and seeding/planting methods. Experimental test plots using many varieties of native and introduced plants and planting methods have paved the way for more efficient and effective rehabilitation efforts in the future.

COOPERATIVE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS

Cooperative Wildlife Management Areas, also called "wildlife tracts" or "isolated tracts," are parcels of BLM land which are being cooperatively managed with the Idaho Department of Fish & Game. These tracts are surrounded by or are adjacent to irrigated agriculture. They are being intensively managed to provide habitat for pheasants and other agriculture-associated wildlife. The program seeks to replace habitat which has been lost on private lands due to modern "clean" farming practices. The tracts also serve as public hunting areas and provide for other compatible uses.



WILDLIFE

Over 350 tracts in southern Idaho totaling over 51,000 acres are currently in the program. They range in size from two acres to 15,000 acres, but most are 40 to 120 acres. Management is based on specific Habitat Management Plans and cooperative agreements under the authority of the Sikes Act (Public Law 93-452), a federal act encouraging

cooperative wildlife management programs with state wildlife agencies on federal lands.

The wildlife tracts program is growing. The recent passage of the state's waterfowl and upland game bird habitat stamps and expanded private efforts by

groups like Pheasants Forever and Ducks Unlimited have brought a renewed interest in this program and increased available funding. These funds are being combined with BLM funds to establish new tracts and to complete needed habitat improvements.

SNAKE RIVER BIRDS OF PREY AREA

WILDLIFE

The Snake River Birds of Prey Area (SRBOPA), located along the Snake River near Kuna, some eight miles south of Interstate Highway 84, contains one of the greatest nesting densities of raptors in North America. This internationally significant area contains over 700 nesting pairs of 15 different species of raptors. One of the unique features of the area is that significant wildlife populations exist in an area also used for agriculture, livestock grazing, military training, recreation, and a variety of other uses.

The Snake River Birds of Prey Natural Area was established in 1971. It included 26,310 acres of public land along 33 miles of the river extending from 1/4 to 1/2 mile from the canyon rim. This area contained the nesting area for the birds but did not include their major feeding area.

An expanded study area was established in 1977. This expanded area included 539,000 acres of public land, 55,000 acres of state land and 238,000 acres of private land. In 1980, Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus withdrew 482,640 acres from disposal under the public land laws. The withdrawal is scheduled to expire in the year 2000.



In 1983, the Boise District Manager approved the Bruneau Land Use Plan, which established the protection and enhancement of birds of prey and their prey base as the primary use for the withdrawn area. A BLM ranger has been assigned to the Boise

District with primary responsibilities related to the Snake River Birds of Prey Area.

In 1985, the Birds of Prey Area Management Plan was released. One of the major management concerns identified in the plan

and by the public is a need for increased public use supervision due to rapidly increasing visitor use. As a result of the Snake River Birds of Prey Area and the establishment of the World Center for Birds of Prey in Boise, visitor use based on raptor attractions in the Boise area is expected to continue to increase. These needs are being met as money and personnel become available.

Another major concern is the effect of wildfire in the SRBOPA. Wildfires have burned over one-half of the SRBOPA since 1980 and have destroyed a significant portion of the shrub communities that provided prime prey habitat.

The Idaho Army National Guard (IDARNG) has conducted tank

training maneuvers north of the Snake River near Boise since 1953. The Guard's area of use is called the Orchard Training Area (OTA), which contains 138,000 acres. Since 1980 the Idaho BLM and the IDARNG have worked to mitigate obvious and presumed wildlife conflicts caused by tank training activities. In addition, a study, jointly funded by BLM and the National Guard is now being conducted to determine what effect, if any, National Guard training activity and other uses may have on the raptors and their prey base.

In November 1991, the U.S. House of Representatives passed H.R. 2141, a bill to provide permanent protection for the SRBOPA. The bill is currently being considered by the Senate.

Pending further Congressional action, the area will continue to be managed in accordance with the withdrawal order. The National Conservation Area designation generally has strong support from the conservation community and the general public. Livestock and agricultural interests would like the legislation to contain stronger language to protect their historical use of the area.

WILDLIFE

RAPTOR RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT

WILDLIFE



Raptors are one of the most politically sensitive wildlife types that are of concern to federal agencies. They are both biologically important and environmentally sensitive, which has led to widespread recognition of the need to manage them and their habitats effectively.

Tremendous progress in cooperative raptor management has been made over the past

several years. In 1984 The Peregrine Fund, Inc., moved its facilities from Ft. Collins, Colorado, to Boise, Idaho, to establish the World Center for Birds of Prey. In 1990, a cooperative Raptor Research and Technical Assistance Center (RRTAC) was established in Boise to coordinate raptor research and technical assistance within and outside BLM. A master's degree program in raptor research has been developed at BSU.

Since the Peregrine Fund's World Center for Birds of Prey is in Boise and the Snake River Birds of Prey Area is located near Boise, the Department was very supportive in promoting Boise as a worldwide focal point for raptor expertise. The cooperative agreement which establishes RRTAC includes BLM, BSU, University of Idaho, Idaho State University, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, and the Peregrine Fund. A staff of ten permanent employees, including a director, and several seasonal technicians, is now located at BLM's Boise District Office. The operation will move to its permanent headquarters at BSU sometime within the next two years.

RRTAC is one mechanism being used to implement the Bureau's Fish and Wildlife 2000 effort. It is also coordinating a research project to determine the effects of Idaho National Guard training exercises on the Snake River Birds of Prey Area. This research program, which will last five years and cost an estimated \$6 million,

is being conducted cooperatively by federal and state agencies, universities, and private contractors. The combined effects of habitat changes caused by National Guard activity in the Orchard Training Area and those due to wildfire throughout the SRBOPA may have serious long-term implications for birds of prey. BLM believes this is an important and complex resource issue that requires research if it is to be knowledgeably addressed.

This research represents a prudent and necessary approach to maintaining and wisely managing the multiple values of the area. BLM, with the assistance of the nation's leading raptor biologists and habitat scientists, has designed this research project to investigate:

■ Whether the National Guard's current level of activities affects the raptors, their prey, or their habitat;

■ The effects of wildfire on raptors and the ability of burned vegetation to support prey populations;

■ Techniques for restoring and protecting native plant communities.

The research would provide practical information to:

■ Prepare a meaningful environmental review of the effects of military training in the SRBOPA;

■ Assess appropriate mitigation of military training activities;

■ Rehabilitate prey habitat that has been damaged by wildfire or military use;

■ Improve the existing management plan;

■ Better understand and more wisely manage the habitat relationships.

BLM participates as a member of Idaho's Birds of Prey Management Committee along with BSU, the Peregrine Fund, Raptor specialist Morley Nelson, the Idaho National Guard, and the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. Their objective is to ensure that individual program efforts are coordinated toward common goals, to minimize duplication of effort, and to capitalize on the synergistic potential of these unique Idaho-based raptor programs and opportunities.

WILDLIFE

SALMON RECOVERY

WILDLIFE



BLM administers almost 1,800 miles of spawning and rearing habitat in the Pacific Northwest. Of that, more than 70 percent is in Idaho. Sockeye salmon were listed as an endangered species in November 1991, and the three races of Chinook salmon are expected to be listed as threatened in 1992. Listing requires federal agencies to avoid any further losses and undertake actions to recover the species. Prior to listing the sockeye salmon, a series of meetings that became known as the "Salmon Summit" were held to develop a recovery plan for salmon and

steelhead trout. At those meetings, Idaho BLM committed to five actions to assist in the recovery of salmon:

1. Identify the habitat improvement needs and prioritize actions.
2. Improve water quality.
3. As necessary, modify grazing, mining, and other uses to improve spawning and rearing conditions.
4. Maintain, replace, or install fish screens at all diversion sites to reduce losses of smolts and adult salmon.

5. Acquire through purchase or exchange from willing landowners important spawning/rearing stream habitat.

Funding has posed an obstacle to meeting the Salmon Summit commitments. Limited Congressional add-ons were made available to Idaho for FY 92 to begin recovery efforts, but much more will be needed in subsequent years to fully implement improvement efforts. Funding for FY 92 was \$293,000. Total identified need for a nine-year implementation effort is \$8.9 million.

WESTERN FISH AND WILDLIFE STAFF

Fish and Wildlife 2000, a major program initiative to improve the management of fish, wildlife, and special-status plants on BLM lands, has gained considerable momentum since it first began in 1987. In a continuing effort to improve the efficiency and strengthen implementation of Fish and Wildlife 2000 at the field level, a Western Fish and Wildlife Staff has been established in Boise, Idaho.

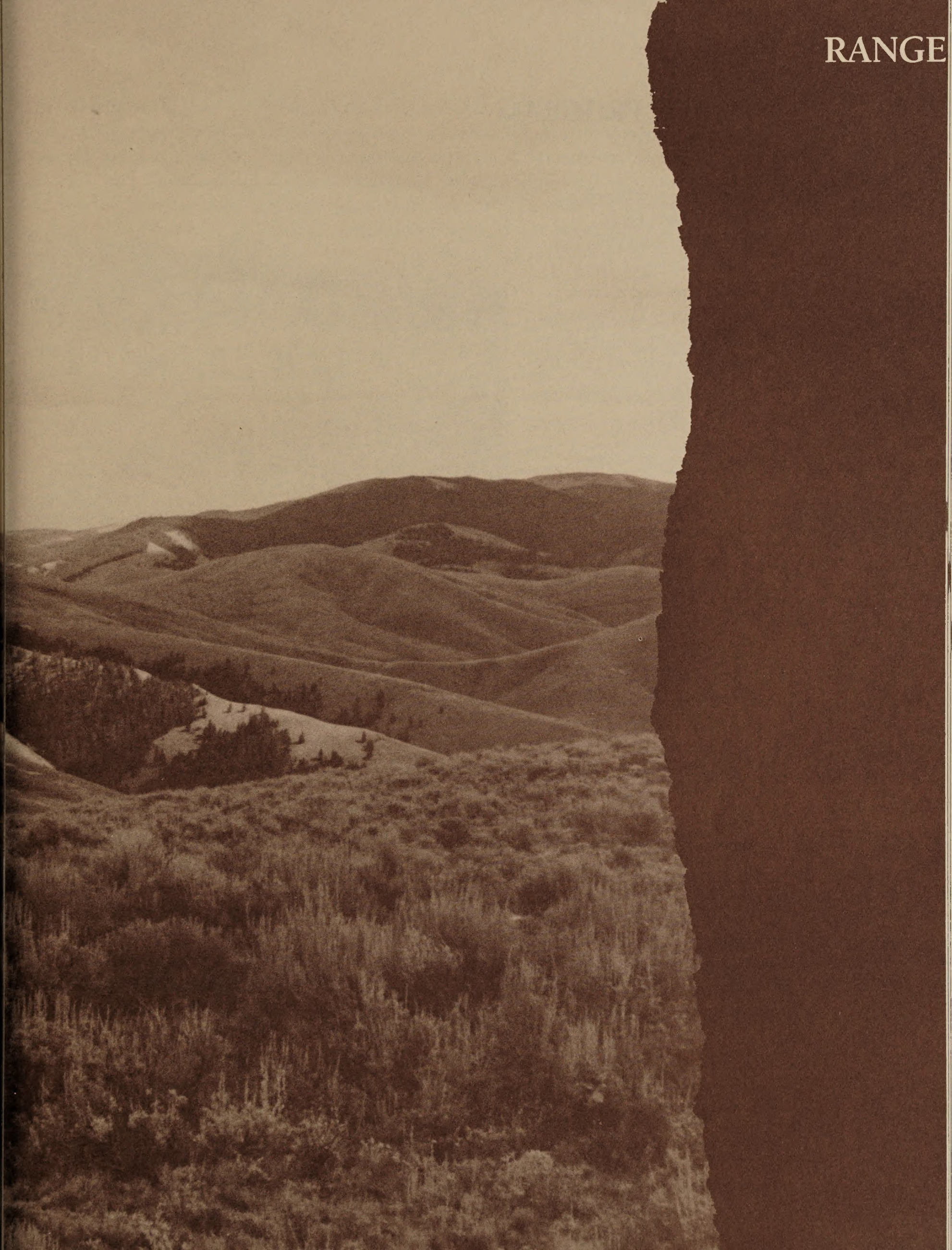
The Western Fish and Wildlife Staff will serve as a national focal point for both technical and operational program functions. The unit will provide assistance and leadership for the implementation of national Fish and Wildlife 2000 strategic plans for Watchable Wildlife, Non-Game Migratory Birds, Raptors, Big Game, Upland Game, Waterfowl/Wetlands, Anadromous Fish, Resident Fish, and general fisheries and wildlife

habitat management. Currently, the staff leader, the Raptor Research and Technical Assistance Center staff, the Watchable Wildlife program coordinator, Anadromous Fish program coordinator, and Non-Game program coordinator positions have been established. Other coordinator and staff positions will be added as the program initiatives expand.

Locating certain Bureauwide program functions closer to field offices will expedite service and support to those offices which are largely responsible for carrying out the initiative. Locating in the West is also expected to result in stronger working relationships and expanded partnerships with western constituencies.

WILDLIFE





RANGE PROGRAM

Each year, approximately 2,289 permittees graze livestock on about 11,633,361 acres of public and other BLM-administered land in Idaho. Approximately 231,294 Animal Unit Months* (AUMs) of sheep use plus an estimated 1,157,652 AUMs of cattle/horse forage are sold each year.

Idaho Rangeland Program administration consists of several major components: (1) issuing livestock use authorizations; (2) establishing resource objectives and monitoring plans for grazing allotments that are consistent with land-use plans; (3) preparing, implementing and maintaining Allotment Management Plans (AMPs) on "improve" category allotments; (4) completing range improvements; (5) monitoring grazing and resource conditions and trends; and (6) issuing multiple-use decisions in order to meet resource objectives.

Soils and vegetation inventories are nearly complete on BLM-administered lands in Idaho. Range management emphasis is shifting toward redefining and meeting management objectives as determined through land-use plans. This is especially crucial as



we approach the end of the five-year period for monitoring and implementing needed changes in grazing management in some areas. An automated monitoring process allows for easy computer tracking of the entire rangeland monitoring program.

In addition, more emphasis is being placed on the consultation, coordination, and cooperation aspects of the overall range management program and on categorizing range allotments to help establish priorities.

Recently, BLM Director Cy Jamison unveiled a new rangeland report entitled, "The Range of our Vision."

The report sets three goals:

1. To bring 75 percent of BLM riparian wetlands into a "late seral" to "potential natural" category (good to excellent) by 1997.
2. To improve rangelands to the point where 40 percent are in "advanced plant succession" states (good to excellent) by 2009 (the 75th anniversary of the Taylor Grazing Act).
3. To reduce the acres in "early successional" stage (poor) from 16 percent to 10 percent by 2009.

RANGE

In the new program, BLM will report range condition in more meaningful ecological terms of seral stage: "early," "mid," and "late" seral and "potential natural" or "climax." The old terms, "excellent," "good," "fair," and "poor" have created unrealistic expectations about management success and the potential for improvement. For example, "poor" range may be badlands that have no further potential; yet the general public often perceives it to mean good rangeland that is overgrazed.

Lastly, the report calls for BLM to determine "desired plant communities" for all allotments based on the land's capability and land-use plan multiple-use objectives. For example, many areas' full potential would be brush-woodland, which may not be desirable for wildlife and livestock or other uses. Emphasis will continue on monitoring of AMP decisions; consultation, coordination, and cooperation with affected interests; range use supervision; and automation of all range management-related administrative procedures.

A blue-ribbon panel called by the Director has recently reviewed BLM's rangeland program and has prepared a document to help us gain additional funding to meet our program objectives. Idaho State Director Delmar Vail served on this panel.

***Animal Unit:** One mature cow or its equivalent (approximately five sheep, two burros, one horse, etc.), based upon average daily forage consumption. **Animal Unit Month:** A standardized unit of measurement for the amount of forage needed to sustain one animal unit for a period of one month.

RANGE



LIVESTOCK GRAZING ON BLM-ADMINISTERED LANDS IN IDAHO (FY 91)

District	# of Operators	Acres under License ¹	# of Sheep ²	# of Cattle/Horses ³	AUMs ⁴
Boise					
Section 3	489	5,432,112	183,441	221,376	573,955
Section 15	4	5,962	7,215	648	638
Burley					
Section 3	414	1,024,657	132,428	75,919	222,434
Section 15	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho Falls					
Section 3	338	1,767,445	326,169	118,623	210,197
Section 15	375	203,685	111,388	82,568	28,591
Salmon					
Section 3	229	1,291,210	28,996	72,250	124,538
Section 15	0	0	0	0	0
Shoshone					
Section 3	278	1,806,885	179,262	65,961	222,072
Section 15	0	0	0	0	0
Coeur d'Alene					
Section 3	0	0	0	0	0
Section 15	162	101,405	2,924	1,910	6,521
TOTAL					
* Section 3	1,748	11,322,309	850,296	554,129	1,353,196
**Section 15	541	311,052	121,527	85,126	35,750

¹Of this total, 500,000 acres are considered to be unsuitable for use by livestock. Most unsuitable lands are in the Idaho Falls and Shoshone Districts.

²Figures may be inflated if animals are permitted/counted more than once during the grazing season.

³Includes licensed horse use. Wild free-roaming horses are shown on another table.

⁴Exchange of use not included.

*Public lands within grazing district boundaries and administered under Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act.

** Public lands outside grazing district boundaries and administered under Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED ON PUBLIC LANDS DURING FY 91

District	Fences (miles)	Water				Vegetative		
		Cattleguards (each)	Troughs (each)	Springs (each)	Reservoirs (each)	Pipelines (miles)	Wells (each)	Treatment (acres)
Boise	47.15	10	0	9	15	24.4	3	0
Burley	13.70	4	25	0	0	6.1	0	4,737
Idaho Falls	3.25	3	2	0	0	0.0	2	2,875
Salmon	11.40	4	1	0	0	3.0	0	300
Shoshone	7.00	2	16	4	3	3.0	0	50
Coeur d'Alene	.50	2	0	0	0	.5	0	0
TOTALS	83.00	25	44	13	18	37.0	5	7,962

RANGE

WILD HORSE AND BURRO MANAGEMENT

RANGE



In 1971 Congress recognized unbranded and unclaimed wild horses and burros as part of the national heritage and a resource worthy of protection. At that time they passed the Wild and Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act that gave the BLM and Forest Service responsibility for the protection and management of

wild horses and burros. This Act also requires the Secretary of the Interior to "immediately remove excess animals."

Wild horse and burro numbers were originally kept within bounds by ranchers and others through various means. Today, the wild herds are increasing because no natural enemies,

disease, or other deterrents exist to keep their numbers in check. As a result, they can severely damage their fragile desert habitat, especially during periods of drought, and thus compete among themselves as well as with wildlife and domestic livestock.

The BLM's response to the wild horse overpopulation problem has been to develop roundup and adoption programs for the horses. The Adopt-A-Horse program is a humane, highly successful plan that provides horses and burros at reasonable costs to people who have the interest and facilities to care for them.

Under the adoption program, up to four animals may be adopted per year. (With special approval, more may be adopted.) Adopters may obtain title to as many as four horses or burros per year after providing humane treatment for 12 months. The adoption fee for a wild horse is \$125; for a burro it is \$75.

In Idaho, BLM has completed land-use planning for all wild horse areas, and herd areas are monitored to assure that overpopulation and resultant damage

to the range does not occur. Beginning in FY 92, only adoptable wild horses are being removed from the herd areas, and each state is responsible for maintaining and adopting horses from within their states. In Idaho, gatherings to maintain herd numbers at appropriate management levels generally alternate from one year to the next between the Boise and Salmon Districts, as all BLM wild horse herds in Idaho are in these two Districts. Ninety to 100 horses will be gathered in the Salmon District in 1992.

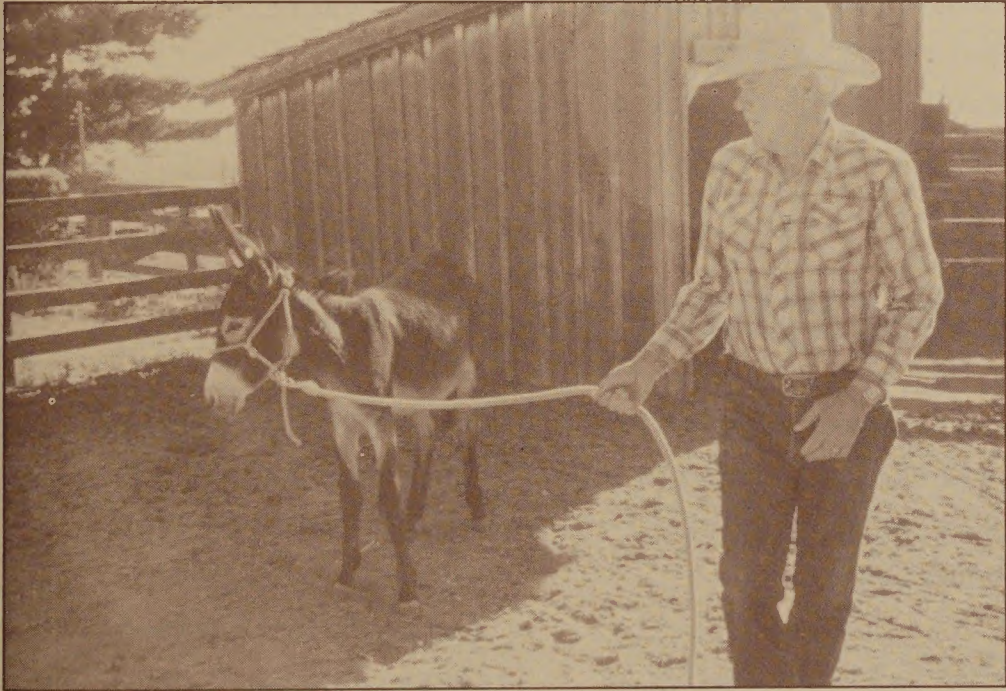
There are approximately 425 wild horses on public lands in Idaho. To date, over 2,641 wild horses and 26 wild burros have been

WILD HORSE AND BURRO POPULATIONS (FY 91)		
District	Horses	Burros
Boise	180	0
Burley	0	0
Idaho Falls	0	0
Salmon	245	1
Shoshone	0	0
Coeur d'Alene	0	0
TOTAL	425	1

gathered in Idaho and made available for adoption to private parties. Idaho has also assisted other states by handling adoption for excess animals. More than

3,461 horses and 135 burros have been adopted in Idaho, and title has been passed for over 2,238 animals.

RANGE



Wild horses in Idaho receive attention at the national level as well as within the state. Naomi Tyler continues as a top national/international endurance riding competitor with her adopted wild horse, Mustang Lady. Naomi's other horse, Mustang Razmatazz, is beginning endurance racing, and it appears he will also become a top competitor.

BLM will continue to give close attention to the horse program in Idaho and will seek public participation to assist in making management decisions.

DROUGHT PLANNING



RANGE

Idaho has experienced severe drought from 1987 through 1992, creating the potential for long-term damage to range resources in some areas. BLM has developed a Range Use Policy in cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and the Idaho Department of Lands (IDL). Its goal is to manage rangeland

resources so degradation does not occur, wildlife habitat and other resources are protected, and economic impacts to livestock operators and other users are minimized.

Because many ranchers run livestock on land managed by all three agencies at some point during the year, there is an opportunity to change terms, conditions, numbers, and dates on grazing leases if that should become necessary. The livestock industry can see some advantages in this flexibility and a cooperative approach by the three major land-managing agencies. However, they must also adjust their operations in the event adequate forage and water are not available on public lands.

Through close coordination and joint on-the-ground inspections with USFS and IDL as well as with livestock permittees and other users, decisions will be made about specific measures necessary to prevent future excessive degradation.

Impacts of the drought on tourism are a concern to some recreation-related state agencies, and they are working closely with land-managing agencies in an attempt to present a coordinated posture about drought impacts and appropriate management while continuing to promote tourism.

EXPERIMENTAL STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

The Experimental Stewardship Program (ESP) was authorized in 1978 through passage of the Public Rangelands Improvement Act (PRIA). ESP is designed to foster greater cooperation among the state and federal agencies involved in rangeland management as well as special interest groups and local range users. It is also intended to encourage innovative management practices

and to provide incentives or rewards for positive stewardship of the public rangelands by private range users.

The Challis Planning Unit in central Idaho was selected as the first ESP project and has been operational since early 1979. A steering group composed of most affected interests guides the

Challis ESP. Two additional joint ESP projects have been launched since 1979 using the Challis program as an example — the East Pioneer in western Montana and the Modoc-Washoe in northeast California and north-west Nevada. In addition, BLM has authorized 13 individual experimental projects throughout the West.

Some of the major accomplishments of the Challis ESP are: (1) greater decision-making at the local level; (2) development of cooperative, integrated allotment management plans; (3) development of habitat management plans through ESP for important wildlife species; (4) removal of excess wild horses from the Herd Creek area; (5) investment of nearly \$1 million in on-the-ground range improvement projects; (6) encouragement of rancher investment in range improvements through credits in grazing fees; (7) overall improvement of range condition through better, more intensive, and more cooperative management; and

(8) development of more positive and productive working relationships among the affected interests.

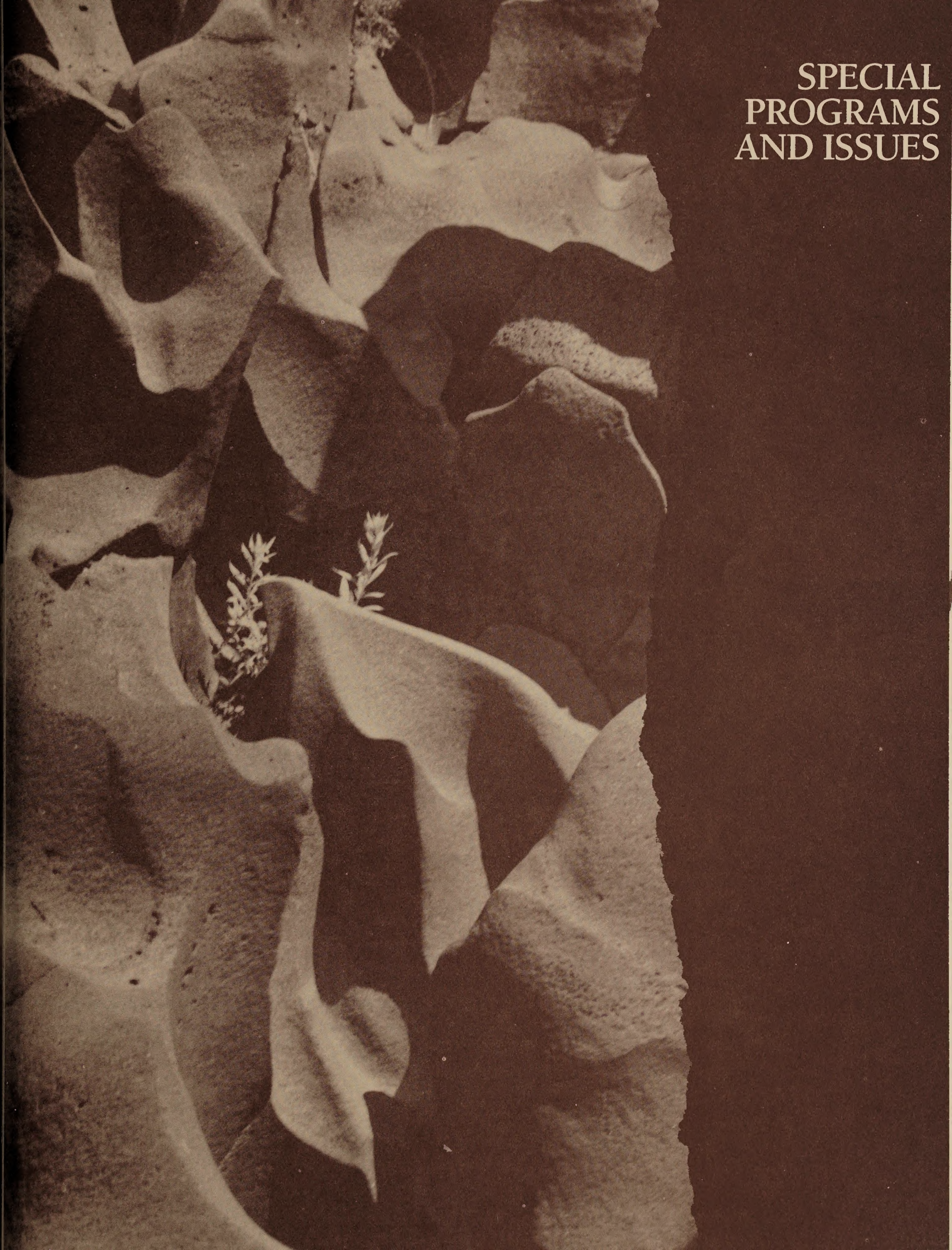
ESP groups were requested to report to Congress in 1985 on the success of their experimental efforts. A draft report was prepared jointly by the Stewardship groups in the fall of 1984 and released for public review early in 1985. The final report was submitted to Congress in March 1986. A ten-year report on experimental stewardship was prepared in January 1991; it recommended continuation of the program.

Management issues in the Challis area have generated a high level of public interest and controversy, not only locally but nationally.

Much of the original controversy has been resolved through ESP and resultant management efforts. Public interest now tends to focus on learning from the results of Experimental Stewardship and applying those lessons in other areas. Successful experiments in range management initiated through ESP are being and will continue to be integrated into other management programs.

RANGE

SPECIAL
PROGRAMS
AND ISSUES



RIPARIAN MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

SPECIAL PROGRAMS AND ISSUES



Riparian areas are the narrow bands of water-dependent vegetation between the streams and the normal upland vegetation. These areas are very important to wildlife, livestock,

watershed, and recreation values. Riparian condition often influences fish numbers, size, species present, and general health, as riparian vegetation affects factors such as stream profile, water temperature, food supply, and sediment control. Terrestrial wildlife make heavy use of

riparian areas as either permanent or seasonal homes, as migration routes, or for casual visits.

Of the nearly 12 million acres that BLM manages in Idaho, only about 69,000 acres (less than 0.6 percent) can be considered

riparian. Initial inventories in the period 1975-1984 indicated that about 80 percent of riparian areas were in some stage of degradation. Although deterioration can be attributed to a number of factors, the main cause was found to be season-long grazing and trampling by livestock.

Numerous small-scale riparian protection/enhancement projects have been developed in Idaho in the past dozen years. Most of these projects involve exclusion of livestock, using corridor or "ribbon" fences. Cooperative research with Dr. William Platts, formerly with the U.S. Forest Service, resulted in the development of riparian pasture techniques for maintaining good riparian conditions with short-term grazing. A pilot riparian management program was initiated in December 1985 whereby this research will be applied on major riparian systems. Each district has at least one project using an interdisciplinary approach (wildlife, watershed, and range specialists).

Riparian pastures are grouped using closely controlled grazing systems, i.e., restricted levels and/or periods of grazing. Control plots and detailed monitoring are used to evaluate the objectives and favorable results applied to other riparian problem areas. A very important part of the program is the consultation, coordination, and cooperation with the livestock permittees, other agencies, and interested groups and individuals, similar to a Stewardship Program.

Over 100 riparian enhancement projects are under way in Idaho, and livestock management techniques are being used in other areas to improve riparian systems. Currently, about 35 percent of Idaho's riparian/wetland areas are in good to excellent ecological condition.

A statewide strategy, including educating the public, setting priorities, and increasing management activities, is being

developed for expanding the riparian program. Investigations are under way to build a conceptual riparian response model. A Boise-based riparian monitoring group will develop and test riparian monitoring and management techniques for the Intermountain West.

The University of Idaho Policy Analysis Group held numerous public meetings late in 1989 and assisted BLM in developing an Idaho riparian management policy. The Bureau goal is to have 75 percent of all riparian/wetland areas in good to excellent ecological condition by 1997. Idaho priorities will be directed at accomplishing that objective.

**SPECIAL PROGRAMS
AND ISSUES**

AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN

As part of the land-use planning process, the Bureau designates and manages areas where special attention is required to prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values; protect fish and wildlife resources or other natural systems; or to provide public safety where natural hazards exist.

The BLM in Idaho has designated, through land-use plans and amendments, 62 areas totalling 504,765 acres as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs). The largest ACEC (180,000 acres) is located in Owyhee County and has been designated for the purpose of protecting the big-horn sheep habitat in that area. The smallest (20 acres) was designated to protect a federal candidate plant species.

There is considerable interest from the scientific community, Native Plant Societies, The Nature Conservancy, and the Idaho Natural Areas Coordinating Committee to establish and support ACECs, Research Natural Areas, and other designations.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS AND ISSUES

IDAHO ACECs					
District	# of Areas Designated	Acres	District	# of Areas Nominated	Acres
Boise	8	377,301	Boise	2	14,547
Burley	13	8,024	Burley	0	-
Idaho Falls	13	57,330	Idaho Falls	0	-
Salmon	10	15,905	Salmon	0	-
Shoshone	6	20,117	Shoshone	7	4,028 +/-
Coeur d'Alene	12	26,088	Coeur d'Alene	0	-
	62	504,765		9	18,575 +/-

WILDERNESS REVIEW

When Congress passed the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), it included a section calling for the Bureau of Land Management to inventory for wilderness characteristics all the land it administers. The Wilderness Act of 1964 defines Wilderness as an area of undeveloped federal land, usually 5,000 acres or more, in a substantially natural condition. It is without permanent improvements or human habitation and has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and

unconfined type of recreation. Such an area may contain ecological, geological, or other features or scientific, education, scenic, or historical values. The policy of Congress was that areas having special features should be preserved as nearly as possible in their natural state. Those areas that met the standards of Wilderness as defined in FLPMA and the Wilderness Act would be considered by Congress at some future time for designation as Wilderness Areas. This

designation authority was reserved exclusively for Congress. All Wilderness Study Areas will be managed under the BLM Wilderness Interim Management Policy to protect their suitability for Wilderness designation until Congress renders a decision. While the President has until October 1993 to make his Wilderness recommendations to Congress, there is no deadline for a Congressional vote on the President's recommendations.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS
AND ISSUES

WILDERNESS STATUS — IDAHO PUBLIC LANDS

Subject to Wilderness Inventory	11,949,386 acres
Determined to Lack Wilderness Characteristics	10,151,930 acres
Identified as Wilderness Study Areas (67 areas)	1,797,456 acres

Study	Number of WSAs	Acres
Great Rift	3	407,073
North Idaho	5	37,748
Owyhee	5	95,645
Challis	3	108,180
Shoshone/Sun Valley	7	78,216
Eastern Idaho	5	134,108
Big Lost/Pahsimeroi	3	56,830
Owyhee Canyonlands	7	235,445
Jacks Creek	7	176,657
Monument	6	155,766
Jarbridge	3	208,833
Medicine Lodge	2	21,870
Lemhi	1	24,922
Lookout Butte	1	34,400
Statewide Add-On	9	21,763
TOTALS	67	1,797,456

THOUSAND SPRINGS/CHILLY SLOUGH WETLANDS CONSERVATION PROJECT

BLM has joined with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, Ducks Unlimited, and the Idaho Nature Conservancy to work toward the common goal of conserving and improving fish and wildlife habitat in the Thousand Springs/Chilly Slough area. This wetland is located in central Idaho, between Mackay and Challis, at the west base of Mount Borah, Idaho's tallest mountain.

Wetlands are an extremely valuable resource. They have long been known for their fish and wildlife values but until recently few people appreciated the significant role of wetlands in flood control, water storage, sustained water discharge, ground water recharge, and improved water quality. Within Idaho,

remaining wetlands cover less than 0.7 percent of the state. Nationally, less than half of America's wetlands remain, and conserving them has become a major national goal. As a result, the BLM is increasing its efforts in this area of land management.

The Thousand Springs/Chilly Slough Wetland contains a wide diversity of wildlife as well as a highly productive trout fishery. This project presents a good opportunity to increase populations of waterfowl and other water associated wildlife, improve trout management, and increase public recreation opportunities.

The proposed project area is 4,400 acres in size. BLM originally administered 900 acres within this area in seven separate parcels. The remainder of the area is privately owned by 15 individual owners. The current fractured ownership pattern within the project area imposes severe constraints on managing the wetland.

Through a combination of fee title acquisition, land exchanges, and other agreements from willing landowners, management can be consolidated and the wetland conserved. The project will also provide opportunities for those landowners who would like to expand or improve the efficiency of their existing operations.

Full implementation of this project is expected to take many years. The ultimate goal is for the area to be cooperatively managed by BLM and the Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

During the first year of the project, five parcels were acquired, totaling 300 acres. The Nature Conservancy acquired the land and is now in the process of transferring two parcels to BLM and three parcels to the Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

**SPECIAL PROGRAMS
AND ISSUES**

PROPOSED BIG SPRINGS TRAINING RANGE MOUNTAIN HOME AIR FORCE BASE

In February 1991, Governor Andrus proposed an additional U.S. Air Force (USAF) training range to be established some 80 miles from Mountain Home Air Force Base (MHAFB) in southwest Idaho. In March 1992 the USAF announced a decision to establish a composite wing at MHAFB and to pursue the Governor's training range proposal.

In April 1992, in response to concerns from the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, conservationists, and others, Governor Andrus unveiled a new proposal that may avoid important bighorn sheep habitat and other environmental concerns.

The new plan is split into two separate areas and is situated closer to the Duck Valley Indian Reservation, causing considerable concern to tribal officials. In addition to some acquisition of private land by the USAF, the proposal would involve exchanging approximately 20,000 acres of State lands for BLM land. This action would require a BLM land-use plan amendment, and BLM would be required to implement

changes in management on the surrounding public land. Under the proposal, the use of live munitions would be prohibited and there would be no supersonic flights below 10,000 feet.

The Bureau of Land Management is a cooperator in the preparation of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) that will study the site-specific State proposal along with other alternatives.

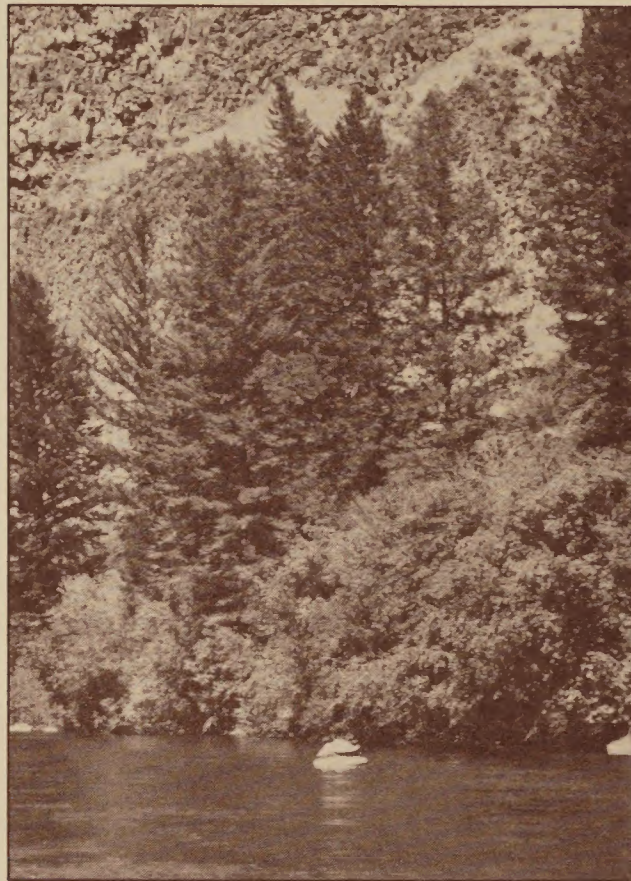
Because it is in the interest of all cooperators to develop a single EIS, BLM and USAF are preparing an interagency agreement that addresses roles, responsibilities, expenses, time frames, initial alternatives, lands to be exchanged, and a method for resolving differences, thus ensuring that both agencies' requirements are met.

Idaho's Congressional delegation support efforts to make MHAFB a viable long-term Air Force base.

Several environmental groups, the Shoshone Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Indian Reservation, and a number of other groups and individuals oppose establishment of an additional training range in Owyhee County, based on possible adverse effects on rangelands, wildlife, and other uses of the area. There is also some feeling that another training range may not be necessary to the operations at MHAFB and that other alternatives have not been adequately explored. Others support the establishment of a training range as necessary to the survival of MHAFB and the local community. This support is also based on the Air Force's long-term good-neighbor relationship in southwest Idaho.

**SPECIAL PROGRAMS
AND ISSUES**

SOUTH FORK OF THE SNAKE RIVER



SPECIAL PROGRAMS AND ISSUES

A 119-mile stretch of the South Fork of the Snake River in Eastern Idaho has been identified by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as Idaho's most important cottonwood riparian ecosystem. It is also one of the most significant bald eagle nesting areas in the United States, providing a seasonal home to one-third of the bald eagles in Idaho; about half the bald eagles born in Idaho come from there. The South Fork is the key to the Bald Eagle Management Plan for the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem. In addition, the river and surrounding public lands provide habitat for elk, mule and white-tailed deer, moose, ducks, geese, and cutthroat and brown trout. The

exploding visitor use has intensified existing conflicts such as unauthorized rights-of-way, trespass*, wildlife disturbance, and jurisdiction disputes. The mosaic of federal and private lands has focused the need for comprehensive coordinated planning to address recreational, wildlife, riparian, developmental, and other use proposals on this unique resource. Land management

agencies, landowners, users, and other interest groups are currently working together toward this end.

The Medicine Lodge Resource Management Plan (RMP), completed in 1985, provided a general framework for management; through this process, the South Fork was designated an Area of Critical Environmental Concern. The significant conflicts and high-valued resources along this portion of the river led Idaho BLM to develop the Snake River Activity/Operations Plan jointly with the Forest Service. The planning process has included the use of a citizens' task force made up of individuals with strong interests and knowledge of the

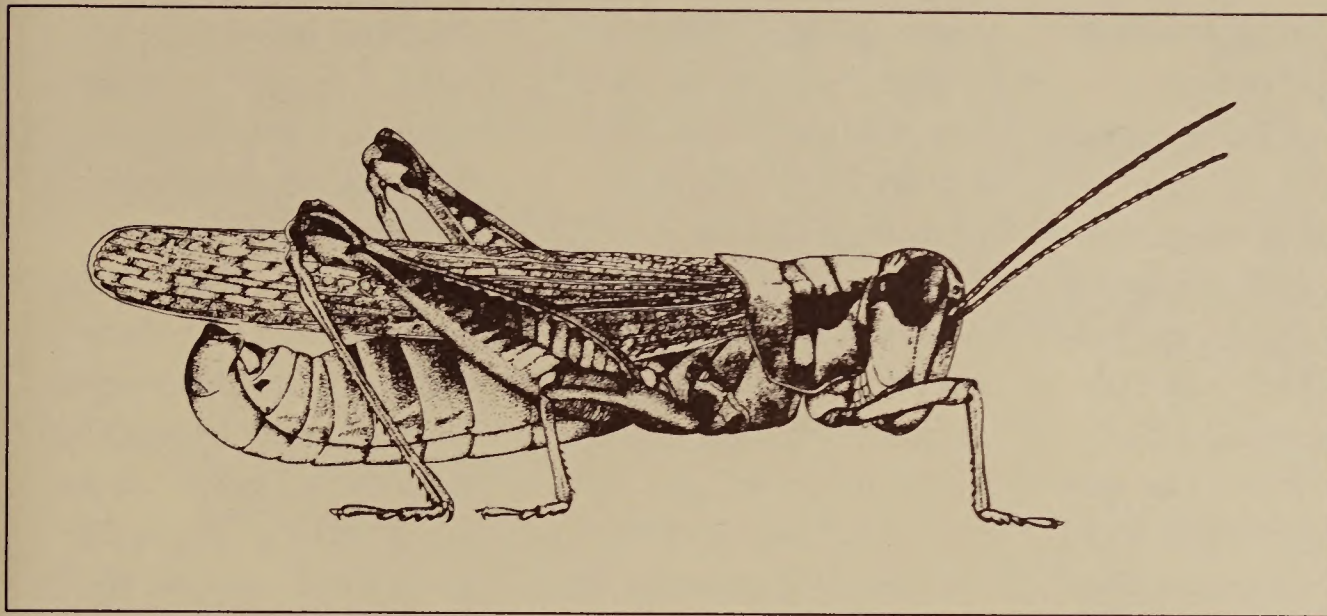
river corridor. The Nature Conservancy has acquired lands in the area. BLM received Land and Water Conservation funds in 1991 to initiate an acquisition program of key parcels adjacent to BLM-managed lands.

Based on the Snake River Activity/Operations Plan, future management activities for the area could include a visitor center, increased public contact, development of pamphlets and brochures to help increase public awareness, river patrols, signs, boat access improvement and maintenance, grazing lease adjustments and monitoring, land-use authorizations, trespass abatement, stream stabilization, reforestation, and issuance and monitoring of recreation permits for growing commercial outfitter use.

Because of the values contained in this area, public interest is high, not only in Idaho but across the nation. Interested parties are looking forward to BLM's implementation of the management plan.

***Trespass:** An unauthorized use of public land and/or resources. Trespass collections are the damages recovered by BLM to offset the loss. Additionally, criminal charges may be filed in some cases.

GRASSHOPPER-MORMON CRICKET MONITORING AND CONTROL



Grasshopper populations in Idaho are currently increasing. Mormon cricket infestations pose a concern to landowners in several areas of the state where ownership is mixed.

In 1991, 500 acres of public land managed by BLM was treated for Mormon crickets. It is expected that grasshopper populations will increase in 1992. An estimated 100,000 acres will need treatment in 1992 for grasshoppers as well as approximately 500 acres for Mormon crickets.

Work continues on the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) demonstration project centered in the

Shoshone District. The University of Idaho is continuing to work on the rangeland management segment of the study. They are analyzing whether there is a correlation between the Bureau's rangeland management program and grasshopper population explosions.

There is currently adequate funding for grasshopper and Mormon cricket control. BLM will continue to work very closely with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service to identify potential population explosions and minimize damage from these pests. Full cooperation will continue in the IPM demonstration area.

Public concern is low at the present time. As grasshopper populations increase, public interest will also increase. There will continue to be an interest in protecting cropland adjacent to public land.

The IPM project has placed increased emphasis on the development of new biological control agents for grasshopper/Mormon cricket suppression. A native pathogen, *Beauveria bassiana*, will be field tested to obtain additional data to support registration with the Environmental Protection Agency.

**SPECIAL PROGRAMS
AND ISSUES**

NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL AND HERBICIDE USE

More than 60,000 acres of BLM-administered public lands in Idaho are believed to be infested with noxious weeds. Major problems are leafy spurge, yellow star thistle, Dyer's wood, spotted and diffuse knapweed, and rush skeletonweed, along with a few others. The economic and environmental losses to the state are significant. Common crupina is a new weed in northern Idaho which is on the increase and proving difficult to control.

Cooperation with county weed control organizations continues to be very important, and in many

areas coordinated weed control programs are being implemented. Idaho BLM has programmed \$130,000 for noxious weed control on public lands in FY 92. The total integrated approach includes prevention; detection; improved resource management; biological control agents; and cultural, mechanical, and chemical control. Following treatment with herbicides, grasses are being planted in many trouble spots to biologically suppress the recurrence of weeds and decrease our dependence upon herbicides for weed control.

The public is becoming more aware of present and potential weed problems. The agricultural community is concerned about economic losses caused by noxious weeds, while environmental interests are concerned about ecological changes caused by noxious weed invasions. The Idaho Native Plant Society has been working to educate the public about the spread of knapweed and has actively participated in weed control in the Shoshone District.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS AND ISSUES

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Unauthorized hazardous waste disposal on public lands has been occurring for many years.

Historic abandoned mining operations are the source of problems in many parts of Idaho. Hazardous waste laws and regulations have created complex requirements for reporting, investigating, and cleaning up these areas and taking proactive measures to prevent future problems.

The BLM has provided funding to the State of Idaho Division of

Environmental Quality for several years to help develop consistent solid and hazardous waste management programs and regulations. This cooperative partnership has resulted in one of the leading programs in the United States for accomplishing hazardous waste site discovery, investigation, and cleanup.

BLM has recently completed preliminary assessments on more than 30 sites as required by the Comprehensive Environmental

Response, Compensation, and Liability (Superfund) Act. Most of these sites have been classified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as "no further action" sites because of BLM's diligence in cleaning them up.

In the past three years, BLM has contracted for the investigation and cleanup of dozens of sites and is currently working to improve contract administration procedures that will likely be used throughout the Bureau.



Since 1991, the BLM in Idaho has managed to clean up or investigate three major sites on public lands using the parties responsible for the problems. This has saved the taxpayers an estimated \$150,000.

BLM is very involved with the Bunker Hill Superfund site in northern Idaho and associated water quality problems within the Coeur d'Alene River Basin. Recently a planning group consisting of EPA and state regulatory personnel has taken an active role in trying to solve the

problems of the basin, largely due to persistence by BLM's Coeur d'Alene District.

The BLM now has hazardous materials staff in all district offices and is continuing to reach out by providing in-office and outside training. Through another cooperative partnership with the State of Idaho Vocational Education Department, BLM staff nationwide are being trained on personal protection and safety.

Idaho BLM will continue an aggressive cleanup program and increase outreach to those who may potentially be causing hazardous waste problems.

Law enforcement will play a much more important role in reducing hazardous waste incidents. BLM and the State of Idaho are preparing informational materials explaining proper disposal techniques. The BLM, State of Idaho, EPA, and County Health Districts are sponsoring statewide landfill compliance training to help landfill operators comply with state and federal regulations.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS AND ISSUES

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Idaho BLM maintains a very active research program. Of particular interest is the newly formed Raptor Research and Technical Assistance Center (RRTAC) in Boise (see page 62). An offspring of the older Snake River Birds of Prey study program, this group is currently involved in eight major research

projects involving raptors and their prey.

Fifteen other research projects are ongoing in Idaho, including rangeland, wildlife, endangered plant, and watershed studies. In addition, BLM is also involved in an integrated grasshopper study

with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and the University of Idaho. In total, research funding in Idaho during FY 1991 amounted to about \$2 million. This level should remain about the same in FY 1992.

SOIL, WATER AND AIR

SPECIAL PROGRAMS AND ISSUES

The soil, water, and air programs continue to play an important role in the management of public lands in Idaho. Most resource programs depend upon information provided by this program.

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) specifically directs that public land be managed in a manner that will protect water resources. The Clean Water Act amendment of 1987 placed additional emphasis on nonpoint source pollution control by requiring BLM to meet the requirements of the Idaho Nonpoint Source Management Program.

Water quality management has been a high priority for Idaho BLM for the past few years. The BLM has been an active partner

with the State in the development of Best Management Practices, water quality studies, riparian work groups, ground water studies, and minimum stream flows. Coordination efforts have also been made on Stream Segments of Concern and Wild and Scenic River studies. Emphasis has also been placed on river management and riparian inventories. The implementation of the Clean Water Act to nonpoint source water quality and the antidegradation policy is of utmost importance to the management of public lands.

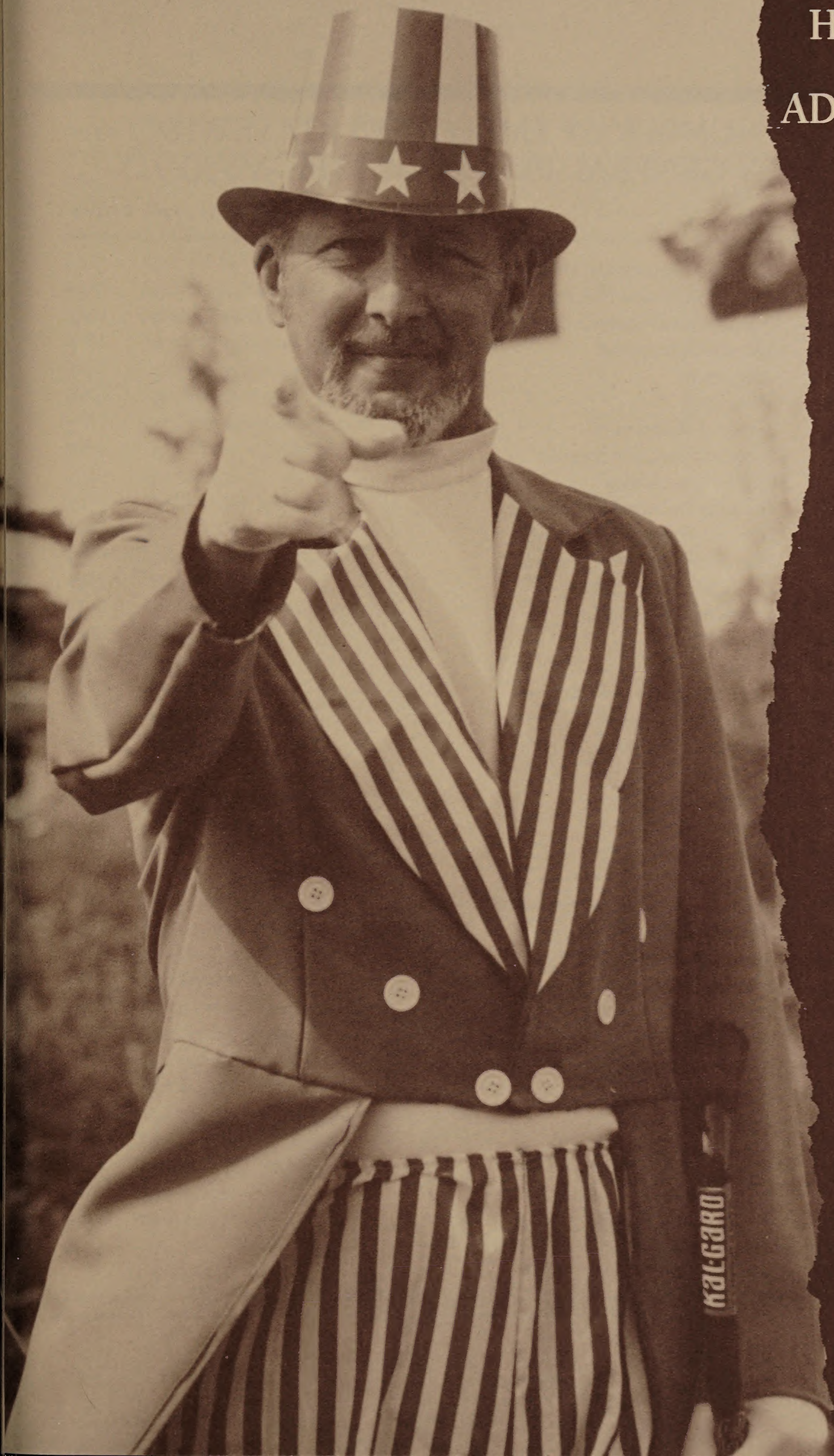
The Snake River Basin Adjudication is of primary concern. This year, the BLM will submit approximately 24,000 water rights claims to the Idaho Department of Water Resources for the adjudication. BLM will

also be involved in reviewing other water rights claims for conflicts on public lands.

Third-order soil surveys have been completed on approximately 96 percent of the public lands in Idaho, Butte County being the last major mapping effort in the state. The remapping effort under way in the Bennett Hills Resource Area will be completed by the end of this fiscal year. The soil surveys are being correlated with the range sites and habitat types.

The 1990 Clean Air Act amendments will have a future impact on the BLM as regulations are implemented.

HUMAN, FISCAL
AND
ADMINISTRATIVE
RESOURCES



NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES STATEWIDE BY GENERAL PROGRAM TYPE - (9/30/91)

Series	Title	PFT ¹	C-S ²	CO-OP ³	PPT ⁴	TOTAL
0018	Safety and Occupational Health Mgt.	1	0	0	0	1
0023	Outdoor Recreation Planning	13	0	4	0	17
0028	Environmental Protection Specialist	8	0	0	0	8
0110	Agricultural Economist	1	0	0	0	1
0150	Geographer	1	0	0	0	1
0193	Archaeology	11	1	3	0	15
0201	Personnel Management	5	0	0	0	5
0203	Personnel Clerical & Assistant	7	0	0	0	7
0221	Position Classification	1	0	0	0	1
0235	Employee Development Specialist	1	0	0	0	1
0260	Equal Employment Opportunity	2	0	0	0	2
0301	Misc. Administrative & Program	22	1	0	0	23
0303	Misc. Clerk & Assistant	15	0	0	0	15
0304	Information Receptionist	3	0	0	2	5
0305	Mail and File	4	0	0	3	7
0318	Secretary	17	0	0	1	18
0326	Office Automation Assistant	0	0	0	0	0
0332	Computer Operation	1	0	0	0	1
0334	Computer Specialist	9	0	1	0	10
0335	Computer Clerk	4	0	0	0	4
0340	Program Management	29	0	0	0	29
0341	Administrative Officer	7	0	0	0	7
0343	Management Analysis	3	0	0	0	3
0345	Program Analysis	1	0	0	0	1
0391	Communications Mgmt. Specialist	3	0	0	0	3
0401	General Biological Science	20	0	1	0	21
0408	Research Ecologist	2	0	1	0	3
0430	Botanist	2	0	1	0	3
0454	Range Conservationist	37	0	2	0	39
0455	Range Technician	22	5	0	0	27
0457	Soil Conservationist	1	0	0	0	1
0460	Forester	13	0	0	0	13
0462	Forestry Technician	3	0	0	0	3
0470	Soil Scientist	3	0	0	0	3
0482	Fishery Biology	5	0	1	0	6
0486	Wildlife Biology	27	0	4	0	31
0525	Accounting Technician	5	0	0	0	5
0560	Budget Analyst	1	0	0	0	1

¹ PFT - Permanent Full-Time ² C-S - Career-Seasonal ³ CO-OP - Cooperative Education Students ⁴ PPT - Permanent Part-Time

Series	Title	PFT ¹	C-S ²	CO-OP ³	PPT ⁴	TOTAL
0561	Budget Assistant	3	0	0	0	3
0802	Engineering Technician	6	0	0	0	6
0810	Civil Engineer	6	0	3	0	9
0817	Surveyor	1	1	0	0	2
0856	Electronics Technician	5	0	0	0	5
0880	Mining Engineer	3	0	0	0	3
0881	Supervisory Petroleum Engineer	0	0	0	0	0
0962	Contact Representative	4	0	0	0	4
0963	Legal Instruments	5	0	0	1	6
0965	Land Law Examiner	12	0	0	0	12
0986	Legal Clerk & Technician	8	0	0	2	10
1020	Illustrator	1	0	0	0	1
1035	Public Affairs Specialist	6	0	0	0	6
1082	Writer-Editor	0	0	0	0	0
1084	Visual Information Specialist	1	0	0	0	1
1087	Editorial Assistant	0	0	0	0	0
1102	Contract and Procurement	3	0	0	0	3
1105	Purchasing	6	0	0	0	6
1106	Procurement Asst. (Typing)	2	0	0	0	2
1170	Realty Specialist	30	0	0	1	31
1171	Appraising and Assessing	5	0	0	0	5
1315	Hydrology	3	0	1	0	4
1350	Geology	14	0	1	0	15
1371	Cartographic Technician	11	0	0	0	11
1373	Land Surveyor	14	0	0	0	14
1801	Ranger	6	0	0	0	6
1811	Criminal Investigation	2	0	0	0	2
2001	General Supply	1	0	0	0	1
2005	Supply Clerical & Technician	6	0	0	0	6
2101	Aviation Management	1	0	0	0	1
4749	Maintenance Mechanic	1	2	0	0	3
5716	Engineering Equipment Operator	9	6	0	0	15
5823	Automotive Worker	0	1	0	0	1
6907	Warehouse Worker (Labor)	2	0	0	0	2
0025	Park Ranger	1	1	0	0	2
1712	Training Specialist (Natural Resource Spec.)	1	0	0	0	1
1802	Law Enforcement Technician	1	0	0	0	1
404	Biological Technician	1	0	0	0	1
1370	Cartographer	1	0	0	0	1
4607	Carpenter	1	0	0	0	1
TOTAL		493	18	23	10	544

ADMINISTRATIVE RESOURCES

EMPLOYEES ASSIGNED TO EACH OFFICE

Office	OCTOBER 1991					OCTOBER 1990				
	PFT ¹	C-S ²	CO-OP ³	PPT ⁴	TOTAL	PFT ¹	C-S ²	CO-OP ³	PPT ⁴	TOTAL
Boise	97	1	6	2	106	96	0	0	0	96
Burley	40	3	7	2	52	36	2	1	2	41
Idaho Falls	63	2	3	0	68	56	2	1	0	59
Salmon	38	4	2	1	45	36	2	0	1	39
Shoshone	49	4	3	0	56	48	3	1	0	52
Coeur d'Alene	48	2	0	0	50	43	1	0	1	45
State Office	158	2	2	5	167	148	0	4	3	155
TOTAL	493	18	23	10	544	463	10	7	7	487

¹ PFT - Permanent Full-Time ² C-S - Career-Seasonal ³ CO-OP - Cooperative Education Students ⁴ PPT - Permanent Part-Time

RECRUITMENT

The BLM recruitment program has two main purposes:

1. To familiarize as many people as possible with BLM and thus create an interest in our agency and our mission.
2. To recruit the best qualified candidates to fill vacant positions.

BLM is an agency with critical land management responsibilities, and it is essential that we have highly qualified applicants to fill a wide variety of positions.

Vacant positions are filled through the use of vacancy announcements, Office of Personnel Management registers, the cooperative education program,

Veterans Readjustment Act appointments, and various other special authorities.

In our effort to tell potential candidates about BLM, recruiters make presentations and provide displays at colleges and universities, high schools, junior high schools, and elementary schools. BLM employees make presentations to civic and service clubs and are involved in community activities throughout the state. Recruitment teams have now been organized to provide personal recruitment contacts.

Idaho BLM's Integrated Workforce Committee has developed some excellent outreach/recruitment tools, such as career cards and a video to assist students at the junior and senior high school

levels to make career choices.

BLM is also represented in the State Board of Education's Career Information System, a computerized system of career information available to students.

As members of the Boise School District's Partners-in-Education program, the Idaho State Office and Boise District have each adopted an elementary school in Boise. BLM bulletin boards with monthly BLM-related themes are located in each school, students-of-the-month visit the State Office for a tour and presentations about BLM programs, BLM specialists present programs or participate in projects with students, and employees assist with school projects and mentor students with special needs.

EMPLOYEE DEVELOPMENT

The Idaho Employee Development Program provides information about employee development opportunities and ensures that employees' training needs are met. This is done in part through coordination with BLM program leaders and training coordinators in other agencies.

The emphasis of the Idaho Employee Development Program has been to make quality, affordable training available locally at each office in order to minimize travel costs. Because of continuing changes in office automation, computer-related training has been in demand. Continuing education opportunities, job-specific training, and management/

supervision courses continue to be offered. During FY 91, Idaho BLM employees attended a total of 9,684 hours of training, an average of 17.8 hours each.

BLM will continue to offer a variety of training courses in technical, professional, interpersonal, health and safety, and supervisory skills to employees.

VOLUNTEERS

The Volunteer Program is one way that BLM invites the public to participate in the challenge of land management. In FY 1991, more than 700 individuals donated 28,958 hours in a variety of activities. For example, volunteers

■ built and maintained trails and fences;

■ inventoried and mapped caves and evidence of early mining activity;

■ planted bitterbrush seedlings and other browse for wildlife;



■ conducted bald eagle research on the Middle Fork of the Snake River;

■ built and monitored nest boxes;

■ digitized data for the Land Information System (LIS).

Two of our most dedicated volunteers, Klaus and Jane Hendrix, have donated their time every summer for the past

ADMINISTRATIVE
RESOURCES



several years to survey land parcels in support of land management programs. Naomi Tyler is another dedicated volunteer who actively promotes the wild horse and burro program. She and her adopted mustang, Mustang Lady, compete in endurance races and have earned the title of middle-weight endurance champion.

Although Idaho BLM has been fortunate in having good participation in the volunteer program, there are many more opportunities for private individuals and groups to join in the management of Idaho's public lands. In FY 1991, the groundwork was laid to produce a catalog of BLM volunteer opportunities in Idaho. The first edition of the catalog is planned for distribution in the fall of 1992.

ADMINISTRATIVE RESOURCES

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

The State Director's Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) staff is the contact for all employment issues covered under civil rights laws and regulations and Presidential Initiatives. This includes affirmative employment and work force diversity objectives as they relate

to recruitment, selection, retention, advancement, and training opportunities for all employees and applicants for employment. Processing EEO complaints and providing oversight on EEO-related issues in contracting and accessibility are additional program responsibilities.

1991: A year of beginnings for the Idaho EEO program, beginning with a whole new staff.

■ Research and development for the first Resource Apprenticeship Program for Students (RAPS) in Idaho was

initiated in the spring. The RAPS program is aimed at encouraging "at risk" students to continue their education as well as piquing their interest in natural resource occupations. This program is funded by sources other than BLM, and the Idaho Private Industry Council (IPIC) agreed to be the first sponsor. In addition to providing funding for the students, IPIC is providing initial training in business skills and work ethics.

■ A fresh look at the Presidential Initiatives regarding Historically Black Colleges and Universities and the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities (HBCU/HACU) revealed that contracting and cost-share agreements might provide opportunities to develop working relationships that would benefit everyone. These institutions responded very positively to proposals for natural resource projects.

■ A first step toward automation of quarterly and annual reports has been taken with the acquisition of Equal Employment Opportunity Monitoring and Analysis System (EEOMAS) software.

■ EEO training was a priority in 1991. Specialized workshops were developed and presented to Special Emphasis Program Managers, EEO counselors, fire crews and other employees statewide. Employees with EEO responsibilities received training in EEO investigations, Bureau recruitment, and RAPS; attended national Blacks in Government, IMAGE, and Federally Employed Women's (FEW) conferences; and participated in the Idaho Field Enhancement study.

■ The EEO staff continued their active role on the Idaho Integrated Work Force Committee. A major project completed by this group in 1991 was a recruitment video for junior high and high school students.

■ Three women, including one minority, were added to the Idaho Management Team: Deputy State Director for Administration, Shoshone District Manager, and EEO Manager.

1992: An exciting year of implementation.

■ The RAPS program will be initiated at the State Office in early summer, with as many as five students working in a wide variety of programs.

■ Idaho BLM will enter into its first HBCU/HACU contract agreement during 1992. Also, a more structured process for the recruitment and retention of Cooperative Education students will be implemented in connection with the Bureau Recruitment Program. The EEO staff will continue to provide assistance to managers and the personnel staff by identifying and recruiting high-quality applicants, especially from HBCUs/HACUs.

■ Full automation of EEO reports is planned by the end of the year.

■ EEO and sexual harassment prevention training for supervisors and managers was conducted by a subject-matter specialist early in 1992. The same training will be presented to all employees to ensure that they know their rights and responsibilities in dealing with these issues. In addition, EEO representatives will attend national training.

ADMINISTRATIVE RESOURCES

DATA ADMINISTRATION

BLM's data administration program is a relatively new effort to standardize the way we document and store information about the resources we manage. It responds to a recognition that keeping good, compatible, usable data about public land resources is an essential component in their management. Its basic purpose is to support program leaders and enhance their resource management accomplishments.

Establishing Bureauwide standards for recording and storing this data will enable managers and specialists to share information with others and to build on the knowledge that others have gained. Data can be easily shared and exchanged internally as well as with other federal and state agencies, colleges and universities, and a variety of public and private groups.

Recreation and Wildlife 2000, hazardous materials management, cultural resources management, the Snake River Birds of Prey Natural Area, and the Raptor Research and Technical Assistance Center are examples of programs and initiatives that will benefit from this effort.

MODERNIZATION

ADMINISTRATIVE RESOURCES

BLM is modernizing its automated systems in order to:

1. provide state-of-the-art services to the public and other institutions needing information on federal lands and resources and
2. provide powerful tools to BLM employees which will enable them to do their jobs much more efficiently and effectively.

Information about federal lands and resources is now recognized as also being a national resource. BLM's program to modernize the management and use of its information resources is progressing on three major fronts:

1. restructuring of the way in which information is administered to facilitate the transition from manual to automated systems;

2. standardization and description of data so that it can be readily displayed, calculated, or shared; and

3. implementation of new hardware and software systems to provide the data processing and telecommunicating power which will be required.

Implementation of the modernized systems is scheduled to begin in Idaho in 1993, with completion phased over several years.

FISCAL YEAR 1992 FUNDING

Minerals Management	1,196,000
Lands, Realty, and Right-of-Way Management	2,010,000
Forest Management	1,187,000
Grazing Management	4,078,000
Cultural Resource Management	589,000
Wilderness Management	434,000
Recreation Operations & Resource Management	1,307,000
Soil, Water, and Air Management	1,248,000
Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management	3,989,000
Wild Horse and Burro Management	320,000
Resource Management Planning	695,000
Information Systems Operation & Management	373,000
Resource Data Acquisition & Management (LIS)	70,000
Automated Land and Mineral Record System (ALMRS)	380,000
Facilities Maintenance	1,944,000
Cadastral Survey	595,000
Law Enforcement	335,000
Hazardous Materials Management	2,195,000
Equal Employment Opportunity	125,000
General Administrative Support	2,005,000
Aviation Management	74,000

Total Appropriated Funds	\$25,149,000
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Fire Management	695,000
Fire Suppression	3,831,000
Reimbursements (Copy Fees, Mining Fees, Contributions, Forfeitures, etc.)	950,000
Building Construction	391,000
Recreation Facilities Construction	0
Road Construction	0
Land and Easement Acquisition	2,871,000
Mormon Cricket and Grasshopper Control	131,000
Range Improvement	1,384,000

GRAND TOTAL FY 1992	\$35,402,000
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**ADMINISTRATIVE
RESOURCES**

IDAHO BLM RECEIPTS FIVE-YEAR SUMMARY

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Mineral Leases & Permits*	\$18,867	\$11,777	\$80	\$2,148	\$19,924
Sales of Timber	117,288	70,943	310,249	981,505	857,457
Sales of Land and Materials	473,727	668,139	134,266	144,634	74,524
Grazing Leases, Licenses & Permits Sec. 3**	1,438,590	1,407,766	1,708,683	1,939,388	2,018,349
Grazing Leases, Licenses & Permits Sec. 15***	45,818	51,720	60,679	58,676	64,395
Fees and Commissions	82,784	75,882	39,434	11,570	9,200
Rights-of-Way	114,069	149,312	175,808	204,992	231,722
Rent of Land	71,899	64,420	61,008	48,208	56,485
Other Sources	133,994	68,304	177,744	165,755	155,226
TOTAL	\$2,497,036	\$2,568,263	\$2,667,951	\$3,556,876	\$3,487,282

*Bonuses, royalties, and rentals received from federal mineral leases. In prior years' publications, figures included only those revenues paid to BLM for pipeline rights of way and other such permits. Those figures have been revised to include all Idaho mineral lease revenues received by both BLM and Minerals Management Service (MMS).

**Grazing within districts (Section 3 of Taylor Grazing Act).

***Grazing outside established grazing districts (Section 15 of Taylor Grazing Act).

ADMINISTRATIVE
RESOURCES

LEGISLATION ALLOCATING BLM RECEIPTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

The following regulations authorize BLM to return to the state and its counties a portion of federal receipts from public lands and federally-owned resources under BLM's jurisdiction. Receipts include all money received by BLM but do not include collections held by the U.S. Treasury pending future determination of disposition by BLM.

■ **Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920 - Section 35**

Returns to the state 50 percent of bonuses, royalties, and rentals received during the fiscal year from mineral leasing revenues, including oil and gas. Out of the 50 percent, 10 percent is returned to the county in which the collected revenues originated. The Act requires that the payments to the state be used for school or road purposes.

■ **Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934**

Section 10 of the Taylor Grazing Act provides for paying to the state 12.5 percent of funds collected as grazing fees under Section 3 of the Act and 50 percent of funds collected as grazing fees under Section 15. The Act requires that the funds be used for the benefit of the county or counties in which the lands producing such funds are located. In Idaho, the state legislature prescribes that the subject funds are to be expended for range improvements.

■ **Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of July 22, 1937**

Returns to each county 25 percent of the net revenues from reacquired lands within that county. The Act requires that the money be used for school or road purposes.

■ **Public Law 136 of August 31, 1951**

Provides for paying the state five percent of net proceeds from the sale of public lands and materials within the state.

■ **Payments in Lieu of Taxes Act, PL 94-565, October 20, 1976**

Provides for annual payments in lieu of taxes (PILT) to units of local government for certain federal lands within their boundaries. These payments are made on October 1 each year and are paid directly to the counties.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RESOURCES

IDAHO BLM RECEIPTS DISTRIBUTION TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FIVE-YEAR SUMMARY

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Public Lands and Materials	23,640	29,563	17,781	45,046	37,279
Mineral Leases and Permits*	7,638	8,958	—	994	9,962
Sec. 15 Taylor Grazing Leases	22,909	25,860	30,340	29,338	32,198
Sec. 3 Taylor Grazing Leases	179,824	175,971	213,586	242,424	252,294
TOTAL	\$234,011	\$240,352	\$261,707	\$317,802	\$331,733

* Does not include mineral lease revenues collected by the Minerals Management Service (MMS).

ADMINISTRATIVE
RESOURCES

RECEIPTS FROM MINERAL LEASING DISTRIBUTION TO IDAHO COUNTIES (FY 91)

Payments to the State of Idaho and to the counties from revenues collected during the period October 1, 1990, through September 30, 1991, are as follows:

County	State's 50% Share of Total Amount Collected by U.S. Government	Counties' 10% Share*
Ada	\$1,233.50	\$116.82
Bannock	140.00	20.22
Bear Lake	19,175.82	1,664.86
Bingham	3,338.88	261.04
Blaine	6,605.00	672.84
Bonneville	3,483.00	318.18
Butte	5,102.50	486.95
Canyon	173.00	17.30
Caribou	1,777,957.99	164,929.41
Cassia	17,171.61	1,413.06
Clark	13,496.66	1,246.43
Elmore	3,328.80	332.64
Franklin	-40.00	-4.00
Gem	2,322.30	232.23
Lincoln	264.00	26.40
Madison	761.02	67.75
Oneida	480.30	44.02
Owyhee	922.30	89.30
Payette	357.70	35.77
Power	-32.00	-3.20
Teton	4,925.48	438.33
Twin Falls	1,014.60	96.16
TOTAL	\$1,862,182.46	\$172,502.51

* County share is not always 10 percent of state share due to holdbacks and other adjustments.

Source: Idaho State Treasurer

**ADMINISTRATIVE
RESOURCES**

RECEIPTS FROM GRAZING FEES DISTRIBUTION TO IDAHO COUNTIES (FY 91)

Fiscal Year 1991 payments to the counties from receipts received under both Sections 3 and 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act are as follows:

County	Payment	County	Payment
Ada	\$4,379.85	Gem	\$ 1,648.29
Adams	1,285.22	Gooding	4,874.59
Bannock	1,881.19	Idaho	3,878.08
Bear Lake	5,540.04	Jefferson	4,397.37
Benewah	7.88	Jerome	1,755.49
Bingham	8,828.92	Kootenai	161.54
Blaine	16,422.39	Latah	51.22
Boise	703.15	Lemhi	10,940.53
Bonner	108.35	Lewis	405.09
Bonneville	3,276.00	Lincoln	11,458.56
Boundary	.00	Madison	301.96
Butte	10,885.07	Minidoka	4,185.47
Camas	2,387.60	Nez Perce	971.99
Canyon	223.86	Oneida	8,208.90
Caribou	6,462.08	Owyhee	85,568.16
Cassia	15,769.87	Payette	1,508.26
Clark	6,239.41	Power	5,624.39
Clearwater	131.83	Shoshone	40.38
Custer	14,741.78	Teton	895.94
Elmore	12,247.20	Twin Falls	14,300.83
Franklin	1,805.21	Valley	116.35
Fremont	4,839.69	Washington	5,031.18
		TOTAL	\$284,491.16

ADMINISTRATIVE
RESOURCES

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES DISTRIBUTION TO IDAHO COUNTIES

In addition to the distribution of a portion of BLM receipts to local governments, the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Act of 1976, PL 94-565, authorizes payments for certain kinds of federal lands designated as "entitlement lands." Idaho's entitlement for FY 1991 is 32,393,338 acres. Payments for these lands are determined by a formula that increases monies on the basis of population and reduces monies where other land laws already provide federal payment through timber, mineral, federal power, grazing, or other programs. Local governments receiving this money can use it for any governmental purpose. These payments are made on October 1 each year and, in Idaho, are paid directly to the counties.

The amounts listed here include payments from lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, National Forest System, Bureau of Reclamation, the Army Corps of Engineers, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

FY 91 ENTITLEMENT

County	Acres	Payment	County	Acres	Payment
Ada	200,480	\$150,328	Gooding	245,169	\$183,877
Adams	546,213	54,621	Idaho	4,516,066	434,000
Bannock	224,217	160,512	Jefferson	188,817	141,534
Bear Lake	272,978	154,009	Jerome	99,705	74,779
Benewah	52,480	5,248	Kootenai	238,496	178,872
Bingham	318,069	238,205	Latah	100,315	75,236
Blaine	1,292,525	404,004	Lemhi	2,652,898	265,290
Boise	890,446	89,045	Lewis	7,536	5,652
Bonner	454,257	45,426	Lincoln	576,635	165,400
Bonneville	613,647	379,544	Madison	60,880	33,978
Boundary	473,454	47,345	Minidoka	170,204	127,653
Butte	867,705	126,114	Nez Perce	21,994	14,433
Camas	441,435	36,350	Oneida	392,974	165,618
Canyon	20,868	15,651	Owyhee	3,624,273	328,000
Caribou	443,305	144,453	Payette	66,297	49,723
Cassia	919,288	547,950	Power	288,924	216,671
Clark	695,428	38,100	Shoshone	1,224,837	122,484
Clearwater	830,500	83,050	Teton	95,131	46,201
Custer	2,933,255	206,650	Twin Falls	642,420	481,815
Elmore	1,297,815	449,905	Valley	2,045,908	204,591
Franklin	139,254	73,425	Washington	334,553	194,302
Fremont	709,925	226,482			
Gem	134,918	78,191	TOTAL	32,366,494	\$7,264,717

**ADMINISTRATIVE
RESOURCES**

FIVE-YEAR SUMMARY

1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
7,828,410	7,921,429	7,588,136	7,398,186	7,264,717

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS



GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

■ **ACEC** - Area of Critical Environmental Concern

■ **AIE** - Analysis, Interpretation, and Evaluation

■ **AIM** - Automation/Information Resources Management/Modernization

■ **ALMRS** - Automated Land and Mineral Record System

■ **AMP** - Allotment Management Plan

■ **APHIS** - Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

■ **AUM** - Animal Unit Month

■ **BIA** - Bureau of Indian Affairs

■ **BOR** - Bureau of Reclamation

■ **BSU** - Boise State University

■ **CFR** - Code of Federal Regulations

■ **C&MU** - Classification & Multiple Use

■ **DLE** - Desert Land Entry



■ **EEO** - Equal Employment Opportunity

■ **EEOMAS** - Equal Employment Opportunity Monitoring and Analysis System

■ **EFR** - Emergency Fire Rehabilitation

■ **EIS** - Environmental Impact Statement

■ **EPA** - Environmental Protection Agency

■ **ESP** - Experimental Stewardship Program

■ **FERC** - Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

■ **FEW** - Federally Employed Women

■ **FLPMA** - Federal Land Policy and Management Act

■ **FWS** - Fish and Wildlife Service

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

■ **FY** - Fiscal Year (from October 1 through September 30)

■ **GADB** - Geographic Coordinate Data Base

■ **GLO** - General Land Office

■ **HACU** - Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities

■ **HBCU** - Historically Black Colleges and Universities

■ **IDARNG** - Idaho Army National Guard

■ **IDFG** - Idaho Department of Fish and Game

■ **IDL** - Idaho Department of Lands

■ **IPIIC** - Idaho Private Industry Council

■ **IPM** - Integrated Pest Management

■ **IRM** - Information Resources Management

■ **ISTEA** - Intermodal State Transportation Efficiency Act

■ **LIS** - Land Information System

■ **MBF** - Thousand Board Feet

■ **MFP** - Management Framework Plan

■ **MMBF** - Million Board Feet

■ **MMS** - Minerals Management Service

■ **MOU** - Memorandum of Understanding

■ **NACU** - Native American Colleges and Universities

■ **NEPA** - National Environmental Policy Act

■ **ORV** - Off-Road Vehicle

■ **OTA** - Orchard Training Area

■ **OTC** - Over-The-Counter

■ **PF** - Peregrine Fund

■ **PILT** - Payments In Lieu of Taxes

■ **PRIA** - Public Rangelands Improvement Act

■ **RAPS** - Resource Apprenticeship Program

■ **R&PP** - Recreation and Public Purposes

■ **RMP** - Resource Management Plan

■ **RRTAC** - Raptor Research and Technical Assistance Center

■ **SCAN** - Simplified Case Access Network

■ **SLMS** - Solid Leasable Minerals System

■ **SRBOPA** - Snake River Birds of Prey Area

■ **T/E** - Threatened/Endangered

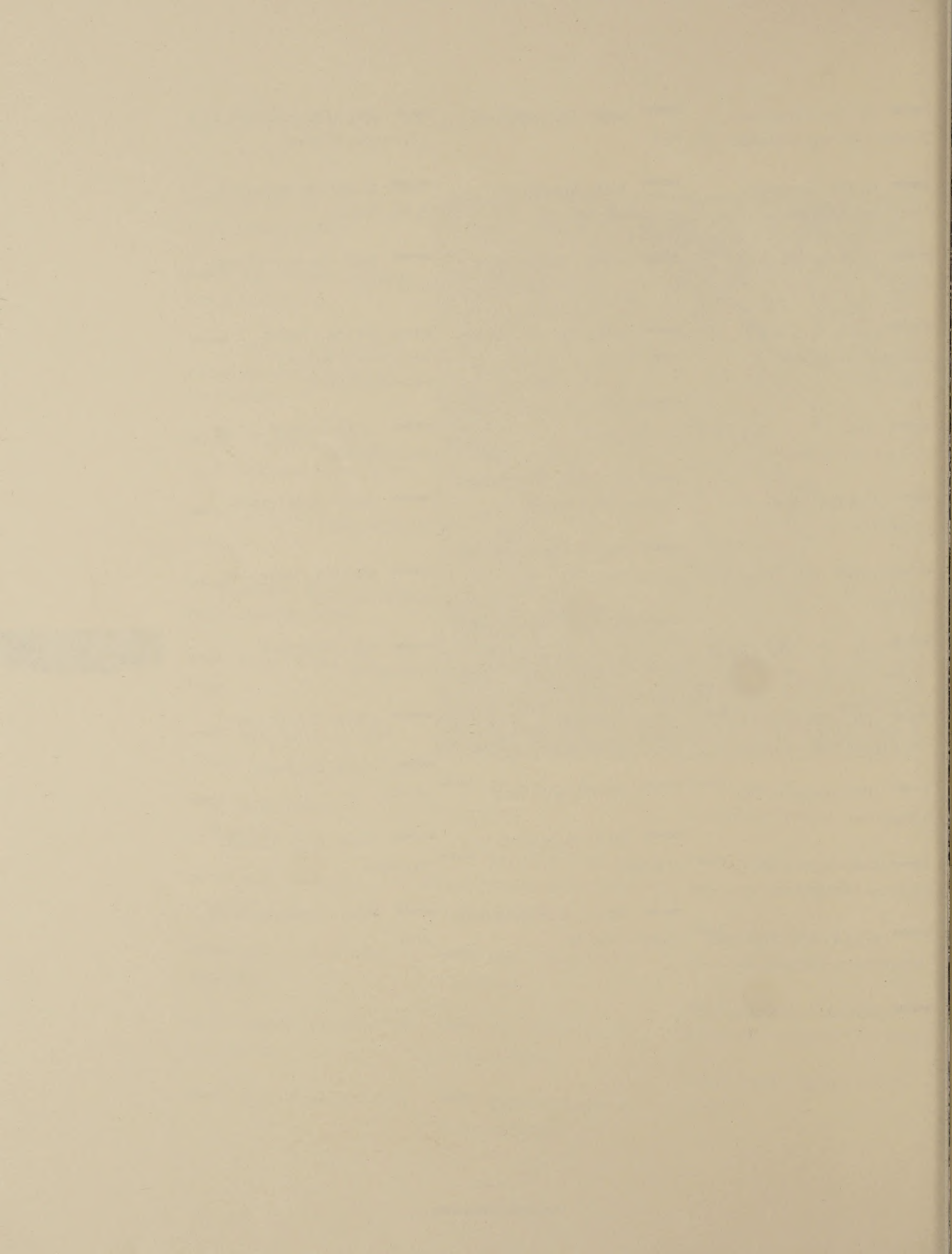
■ **USAF** - U.S. Air Force

■ **USFS** - U.S. Forest Service

■ **WAE** - When Actually Employed

■ **WSA** - Wilderness Study Area

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS



MISSION STATEMENT

THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE STEWARDSHIP OF OUR PUBLIC LANDS. IT IS COMMITTED TO MANAGE, PROTECT, AND IMPROVE THESE LANDS IN A MANNER TO SERVE THE NEEDS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE FOR ALL TIMES. MANAGEMENT IS BASED ON THE PRINCIPLES OF MULTIPLE USE AND SUSTAINED YIELD OF OUR NATION'S RESOURCES WITHIN A FRAMEWORK OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY AND SCIENTIFIC TECHNOLOGY. THESE RESOURCES INCLUDE RECREATION; RANGELANDS; TIMBER; MINERALS; WATERSHED; FISH AND WILDLIFE; WILDERNESS; AIR; AND SCENIC, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL VALUES.

